The Irish Times.

VOL. LVIII. NO.–18,358. DUBLIN. MONDAY. JANUARY 31. 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY.

A RUNNING GAZETEER.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

...ation under the British Admiral Burney, ...Durant for some days. Nicholas soon yielded, ...of the town was entered by a naval detach... ...remained in charge of the ad... ...Scutari was given to the ...at the wish of ...During the past ...to Telegrams from Rome, ...have made themselves free ...taking possession of Scutari ...the Austrians have enormously ...their naval position in the ...detriment of the Italians.

Tavete, Tavete, the scene of the fighting ...Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien ...from East Africa, as in ...the frontier of British East ...East Africa. It is 125 ...and from Moshasa, and stands in ...the great Kilimanjaro.

STOCK EXCHANGE FINANCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Bakery Companies.		
[illegible]		45/-
[illegible]	Reg.	7½
[illegible]	Red.	1½
[illegible]	Pref.	5½
[illegible]	Def.	2½
[illegible]	Ord.	8½
[illegible]	Def.	6½
[illegible]	Def.	6½

Manufacturing Companies.		
[illegible]	Ord.	31/-
[illegible]	Ord.	2/6
[illegible]	Pref.	17/6
[illegible]	Ord.	15/-
[illegible]	Pref.	15/-
[illegible]	Ord.	1½
[illegible]	Ord.	1½
[illegible]	Ord.	1½

MOTOR CARS.

PERRY COUPE.
In Heath Colour, 11.9 h.p. Dynamo Lighting, Self-Starter. January Delivery.
WALLEN'S,
21 AND 22, ST. ANDREW STREET, AND TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.

BRITAIN'S FINEST MOTOR OIL.
It is the unanswerable quality of this Oil that appeals to the Motorist who would have the best. A trial carton of half-pint may be ordered entirely on approval.
CARRIAGE PAID.
Barrels, 2/3 per imp. Half Barrel, 2/6 per gallon. Write for Price Lists and Testimonials.
G. A. BRITAIN,
HATCH STREET, DUBLIN.

A NEW 1916 Ford, five seater, £135; also certainty Chassis, £200.—Woods' Garage, Dublin.

FORD VANS for all purposes. A Ford Van will double the work covered by your present horse transport. Ford Vans are the lowest running costs of any Commercial Vehicle. Ford Vans are the cheapest to buy, they require no expensive housing, they require no costly upkeep, they have the lowest running costs, they wear long.
THE FORD VAN SPECIALISTS are Thomson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., DUBLIN AND BELFAST. Telephones—Dublin, 3061.

MARLBOROUGH LIGHT CAR in stock for immediate delivery. Fitted with Lucas lighting, speedometer, spare wheel and tire. T

LAGONDA COUPE, new August 1915, like new, and fitted with Lucas lighting, Smiths speedometer, spare wheel and tire. T

FORD TWO SEATER, Jubez seat, Starter, Lucas lighting, £175.

BRISCOE, new September, only ran 2,000 miles, electric lighting and starter, speedometer, spare wheel and tire, £215.

ST. STEPHEN'S AUTOCAR CO., LTD., 17 Dawson st., Dublin. Telephone, 4420. T

SAR COUPE, 10 motor, six detachable wheels, complete with spare wheel and all spares, only ran about 1,000 miles. T

KRIT MODEL DE LUXE 5 Seater, self starter and electric lighting, only run 3,000 miles, £250.

KRIT POPULAR MODEL in new condition, £150 below cost. T

KRIT "POPULAR" MODEL, sporting body, 4 seater, new tyres, £125.

SWIFT FIVE SEATER. Newly done up. In perfect order, £75.

DARRACQ TWO SEATER. Perfect order. New Dunlops, £60.

DARRACQ FIVE SEATER. Lovely car. Demo 1,000 miles.

OWING TO WANT OF SPACE ABOVE CARS WILL BE SOLD AT ABSURD PRICES IN ORDER TO CLEAR.
IRISH MOTOR CO., GRAND CANAL LANE, DUBLIN.

A SCOTT 5-seater Tourer, 1912, first class condition, £150. Address Z 104, Irish Times. D

A SCOTT Chassis, 1913, £45. Address Z 105, Irish Times. D

A BUICK 5-seater Tourer, 1912, in good condition, £150. Address Z 106, Irish Times. D

A FORD Chassis, 1914, £45. Address Z 107, Irish Times. D

A SALMSON Aeroplane Engine, 200 h.p., £250. Address Z 108, Irish Times. D

A FORD VAN, 1914, £125. Address Z 109, Irish Times. D

A FORD Chassis, 1914, £45. Address Z 110, Irish Times. D

A FORD Chassis, 1914, £45. Address Z 111, Irish Times. D

A FORD Chassis, 1914, £45. Address Z

G GOODS

'S

Hosiery.
Laces.
Gloves.
Ribbons.

DS.
ment, regarding the above
interest to all our patrons.
r attention from time to
decided that it would not
mutual advantage to mark
FIGURES.
adopted throughout our
of making shopping a

UBLIN. TELEGRAMS—"CLERYS, DUBLIN."

CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

AS SUPPLIED TO MANY TENANT PURCHASERS.
Suitable for Enclosing Avenues, Dividing Fields, Fencing Plantations.
RATE FOR NATALOGUE AND PRICES.
SMITH & PEARSON C
NEWCOMEN BOOTWORKS,
DUBLIN.
SALES OFFICES & SHOWROOMS
DUBLIN, 6 DAWSON ST. BELFAST, 6 CORK, 20 CHICHESTER ST. KING ST.

Cherry and another, do.; Mary Anne Cherry, do.; Philip G. Lyttle and Francis, master of hounds of Patrick John M. Staples, Bart., do.; William Alexander Duke, do.; Francis Hewitt, do.; T. W. M. Fade and A. H. Thomson, do.; Robert F. Hunt, do.; William H. Gibbings, Lieut.-Colonel (Lieut.-Colonel Lt. Lt. Lt.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE HOME OF PANTOMIME
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
F. W. WARDEN'S PANTOMIME.
DICK WHITTINGTON
Evenings at 7.30. Early Doors 6.45.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)
BENEFIT OF MISS
QUIDA MACDERMOTT.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS NIGHT.
Friday—BENEFIT OF TOM POLL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Next Week—The Enormously Successful Play,
THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.40.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....9.
L A S T W E E K.
BARNEY ARMSTRONG'S
R E C O R D S U C C E S S.
C I N D E R E L L A.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT. AT 2.15

THE ABBEY THEATRE.
Monday and following Evenings, at 8.15; and Saturday Matinee, at 2.30 p.m.
THE BRIDE.
A Play in Three Acts, by Seumas O'Kelly.
THE WORKHOUSE WARD.
A Comedy in One Act, by Lady Gregory.
Prices—3/-, 2/-, 1/6, 1/-, and 6d. No 6d Seats at Matinee.
Booking at Theatre. Tel. 3568.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....9.
THE ORIGINAL DRAMA,
"THE BROKEN ROSARY."
Popular prices. Gallery, 3d. Pit, 6d. Upper Circle, Dress Circle, 1/6. Seats booked at 1/- and 1/6. 'Tel. 3070.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.30.

ROTUNDA DAILY AT 3 P.M.
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.45 AND 9.
PICTURES
THE ELUSIVE TREASURE BOX
(Million Dollar Mystery, Episode 12).
Also KINETO WAR MAP.

PRINCESS CINEMA, RATHMINES.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTION.
TO-DAY TO-MORROW and WEDNESDAY.
LEWIS WALLER.
MISS MADGE TITHERADGE and FULL WEST END CO. IN
BRIGADIER GERARD,
IN 5 PARTS.
THE FIRST TIME IN DUBLIN and EXCLUSIVE TO THE PRINCESS.
PERFORMANCES AT 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock.
ALSO
2ND SERIES OF OUR NAVY.
To avoid disappointment of gaining admission, intending patrons would be well advised to attend the early performances.
Seats Booked. No Extra Charge.
'Tel. No. 140. Rathmines.

THE DAME STREET PICTURE HOUSE.
FIRST DAY OF SHOWING.
"CABIRIA."
A most beautiful Film, costing no less than £50,000 to produce. The most instructive, exciting, and charming film ever produced. The Siege of Cirta, Burning of the ROMAN FLEET, Scaling the Walls of CARTHAGE, and Eruption of MOUNT ETNA, are a few of its wonders. Every where it has drawn crowds, who repeat their visit. CABIRIA proves a revelation. Continuous Performance from 2 p.m. Special Orchestral Music.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO'
TO-DAY, FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.
"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
(By Fergus Hume).
The story that has been read by millions.
Showing at 3, 6, and 9 p.m.
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND.
Prices as usual. Tel. 4467. Come early.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
UPPER SACKVILLE ST., opposite Gresham Hotel.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and WEDNESDAY,
An interesting Travel-talk Picture,
"IN THE SHADOW."
Filmed from John Hymer's famous Novel,
and full programme of New Pictures.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
RECITALS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.
THIS MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m.,
THE BRODSKY QUARTET.
Admission to the Public, 2/6.

"HOW DUBLIN DOES IT."
On account of its great success, will be repeated for the remainder of the week. JANUARY 31, at the LITTLE THEATRE, 40 Upper Sackville street. Seats 2/6. Booking at Weekly Picture Theatres, Mondays, Wednesday and Saturday. 10 per cent. given to the Hospital Supply Fund.

MR. & MRS. LEGGETT BYRNE'S DANCE,
GRESHAM HOTEL, FRIDAY NEXT.
Tickets, 7/6 (number limited). Dancing 9.30 p.m. to 2.30 a.m.
MR. CLARKE-BARRY'S BAND.
Phone 1913. 27 Adelaide road.

DANCING & DEPORTMENT.
MR. & MRS. MOROSINI-WHELAN.
HARCOURT STREET.
Private Lessons by appointment.

PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.
Price, 2/6 (per post, 2/11).
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE
Under the Patronage of the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of the Church of Ireland.
THE
IRISH CHURCH DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK,
Edited by Rev. ROBERT H. MURRAY, LL.D., Author of "Ecclesiastical Ireland and its Settlement," Editor of The Journal of John Stevens.
Remittance to accompany order.
THE IRISH CHURCH DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK.
THE CHURCH OF IRELAND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 46 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

THE
WEEKLY IRISH TIMES
IS THE
LEADING WEEKLY PAPER IN IRELAND.
Its bright articles, its fascinating stories, its telling illustrations, and its focus of the week, which contains everything worth reading, have brought it to the front and keep it there.
PRICE ONE PENNY.

CONTRACTS.

THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD are prepared to receive PROPOSALS for their Cottage Contract for the period from the 1st of February, 1916, to 31st May, 1917, inclusive, and to and including the 31st day of January, 1917.
Separate Tenders will be received. The lowest Tender or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the outside "Tender for Cottage," will be received at this office up to TUESDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1916.
Forms of Proposal may be had at this Office between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
By Order N. PROUD, Secretary.
Port and Docks Office,
Westmoreland street,
Dublin, 29th January, 1916.

SPECIAL NOTES ON
THE TURF
AND
COURSING
SEE THE
"IRISH FIELD."
PRICE ONE PENNY.
'Phone—1378. Dublin.

VISITORS TO LONDON
Can always obtain a Copy of Current number of
THE "IRISH TIMES"
At about 6.30 p.m. on Day of Issue at our Office,
59 FLEET STREET, E.C.
Advertisements received up to 6.30 p.m. for insertion in next day's issue. 'Phone—Holborn, 3565.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
HIPPODROME AND WINTER GARDENS.
6.45..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
BETTY BARCLAY
AND A BARITONE.
Alfred Butt Presents "WAR MATES."
CARON TROUPE of 8 LADY GYMNASTS.
And MAGNIFICENT VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

TIVOLI 7.0, 9.0. TEL. 4183. TIVOLI
6 MUSICAL WILL LACEY,
Cycling Comedian.
LONGSHOREMEN. Gordon and Seal, May Locke, Spear and Lance, Dan Terryford, Pathe Gazette.
PREMIER QUARTETTE — Lady Vocalists.

THE COLISEUM THEATRE
AT 6.45 and 8. Return Visit! New Edition!
"TOWN TOPICS." "TOWN TOPICS."
You Remember THE BROKEN-DOWN FIVE. In Addition—HAYDN WOOD & DOROTHY COURT, in Artistic Musical Scena.
BOX OFFICE, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone 2020.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRICE OF BREAD.

THE DUBLIN MASTER BAKERS' COMMITTEE BEG TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,
MONDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1916,
THE PRICE OF BREAD WILL BE
4½D. PER 2LB. LOAF.
J. CARLEY, Secretary.
Committee Rooms,
42 Dame street,
Dublin.

THE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.
DESIGNS FOR UNIVERSITY BUILDING.
The Senate of the National University of Ireland invites Architects to submit designs for a University Building.
The Competition is limited to Architects living and practising in Ireland.
Applications for conditions are to be made to Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D., Registrar, the National University of Ireland, 49 Merrion square, Dublin.
Each application must be accompanied by a cheque for two guineas which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design.
January 28th, 1916.

THE DUBLIN UNITED TRAMWAYS COMPANY (1896), LIMITED.
9 Upper Sackville street, Dublin.
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Lower Sackville street, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1916, at the hour of 2 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts, to declare a Dividend, and to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.
(By Order). W. McHUGH, Secretary.
29th January, 1916.

PROVINCIAL CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES, LIMITED.
ORDINARY SHARES—SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Second Interim DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. (1/- per Share) has been declared for the Financial Year ending the 31st January, 1916, payable on the 5th February to Shareholders whose names appear on the Registers on that date.
Accordingly the Ordinary Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th February, 1916, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES H. MACAULAY, Secretary.
199 Piccadilly, W.

DUBLIN PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.
NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.
Notice is hereby given that the Audit of the Accounts of the Dublin Port Sanitary Authority for the financial year ended 31st March, 1915, will be opened in the offices of the Authority, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin, by J. L. King, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on Tuesday, the 8th February, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard.
The Accounts will be open during office hours for the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.
CHARLES J. CAMERON, Port Medical Officer of Health and Acting Secretary.
Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.
RATHMINES AND PEMBROKE MAIN DRAINAGE BOARD, CO. DUBLIN.
Notice is hereby given that the Audit of the Accounts of the above-named Board for the financial period ended 30th June, 1915, will be opened in this Office, 2 Upper Fitzwilliam street, by J. Ferrall, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1916, at the hour of Ten o'clock a.m., when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several accounts will be heard. The accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.
J. C. MANLY, Clerk to the Board.
Town Hall, Rathmines, Pembroke, Co. Dublin.

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.
RATHDOWN NO. 1 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Notice is hereby given that the Audit of Accounts of the above-named Council for the financial period ended the 30th day of September, 1915, will be opened in the Boardroom, Loughlinstown, by J. More O'Ferrall, Esq., Local Government Auditor, on the 8th day of February, 1916, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock, when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard. The accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.
Dated the 29th day of January, 1916.
PATRICK CUNNIAM, Clerk of the Council.

IRISH COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, the 5th FEBRUARY, 1916, in Wynn's Hotel, Lower Abbey street, when the Annual Report and Financial Statement of Accounts for 1915 will be submitted.
Chair to be taken at 7.30 sharp by the President for 1916, MICHAEL O'DEA, Esq., J.P.
A full attendance of members is requested.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.
J. V. MacCONVILLE, Secretary.

ORDER BY THE LORDS OF COUNCIL AND SESSION, in pursuance of the Bankruptcy and Judicial Factory Statutes.
EDINBURGH, 27th January, 1916.
The Lords of Council and Session, having received Reports of the Accountant of Court, below the Fifty-eighth Annual Report on Bankruptcy Cases to 31st December, 1914, and Sixty-fifth Annual Report on Judicial Factories to 31st December, 1914, do hereby direct that the said Reports shall be published by being made patent to all concerned, at the Office of the Accountant, New Register House, Edinburgh, for one year from this date, and shall, after the expiry of that period, be transmitted to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records; and the Lords direct this order to be published by the Accountant in the Edinburgh, London, and Dublin "Gazettes," and in one of the Advertising Newspapers in Edinburgh, London, and Dublin; and the Lords direct this Order to be engrossed in the Books of Sederunt.
(Signed) STRATHCLYDE, I.P.D.
Published in obedience to the above directions by
J. CAMPBELL PENNY,
Accountant of Court.
New Register House, Edinburgh,
28th January, 1916.

ALCOHOLISM.
CURED BY
HAGEY TREATMENT.
Established Dublin 1899.
Remarkable results obtained during the last 17 YEARS. Prospectus, etc., on application to Manager, 45 Dawson street, Dublin. All communications, etc., held in confidence.

ADVERTISEMENTS
FOR THIS PAPER
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OFFICES — 108 ROYAL AVENUE,
UP TO 5.35 P.M.
FOR NEXT DAY'S ISSUE.
Telephone—Belfast, 1784.

REPAIRING
PIANOFORTES.
IF YOUR PIANO IS IN NEED OF REPAIR, DEAL WITH A RELIABLE FIRM, WHERE THE BEST OF MATERIAL IS USED, AND ONLY SKILLED LABOUR EMPLOYED. MANY A PIANO HAS BEEN RUINED BY INCOMPETENT WORKMEN CALLING THEMSELVES REPAIRERS. LET US EXAMINE YOUR PIANO AND SEND YOU AN ESTIMATE FREE OF COST, WHEN OUR CHARGES WILL BE FOUND MOST REASONABLE.
CRAMER, WOOD & CO., LTD.,
4 and 5 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
ALL REQUISITES FOR THE MILITARY AT HOME AND ABROAD.
INFANTRY & CAVALRY
WATERPROOF COATS,
VALISES, GROUND SHEETS,
CAMP BEDS,
BASINS, BATHS, BUCKETS,
ALSO
HOT WATER BAGS.
J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.,
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
DUBLIN. CORK. LONDON.

COLDWELL'S SALE.
OVERCOATS
CLEARING AT 28/6.
Usual Price, 42/- to 55/-
81 GRAFTON STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
WEST & SON
HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF WRIST WATCHES IN BOTH GOLD AND SILVER, including
THE SERVICE WATCH
IN STRONG SILVER CASE, with LUMINOUS FIGURES and HANDS and SPECIAL LEVER MOVEMENT, PRICE £2 10s. 0d.
SHOWROOMS:
GRAFTON HOUSE,
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning 7.55	Evening	8.32
To-morrow	" 8.3	"	9.34

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises 7.49	Sets	4.38
To-morrow	" 7.47	"	4.40

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 5.38 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Dick Whittington," 7.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Broken Rosary," 6.40 and 9.
Empire Theatre—"Cinderella," 6.40 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Coliseum Theatre—6.40 and 9 p.m.
Little Theatre, 40 Upper Sackville street—"How Dublin Does It."
Rotunda Pictures, 3 to 6.45, and 9 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre, Phibsborough—3 to 10.30.
Carlton Cinema, Upper Sackville street—3.30 to 10.30.
Dame Street Picture House—Continuous from 2 p.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Brodsky Quartet, 3 p.m.
Hibernian Bank—Meeting of Shareholders, 1 p.m.
Mansion House—Conference on the Housing Mr. P. C. Cowan, L.C.C., 8 p.m.
Royal College of Science, 7.45 p.m.
National Literary Society, 8 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to "The Editor." They should be written on one side only of the paper, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return letters, etc., for which space cannot be found, but will endeavour to do so when stamps are enclosed with them.

The Irish Times.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.

President Wilson, in continuation of his advocacy of a programme of national preparedness for the United States, told a meeting at Pittsburg on Saturday that it would be an unpardonable omission if he did not tell his countrymen that new circumstances had arisen which made it absolutely necessary for their country not to prepare for war or for anything smacking of aggression, but for adequate national defence. Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, on Saturday denied that Germany had been given until February 5th to make a definite answer as to whether she intends to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, but it is generally believed that negotiations with Germany are reaching a crisis.

The Russian Foreign Minister on Saturday expressed his views on the Balkans to a number of Russian journalists. While the position generally is gloomy in view of the catastrophe to the Serbian Army, he believed that the situation would find its solution at the end of the war, and that Serbia and Montenegro would see better days. Russian relations with Rumania were perfectly satisfactory, and remained amicable. The Austro-Germans persist in their campaign to induce Rumania to renounce her neutrality, but the campaign was not producing the desired effect. M. Sazonoff expressed the opinion that the war will not last much longer. Overtures for a separate peace had been made to Russia, but no answer had been returned.

The Press Bureau announces that a satisfactory undertaking having been given that the newspaper *The Forward*, which was suppressed some time since by the military authorities, will not print any matter calculated to prejudice military interests or the safety of the country, permission has been given for the publication of the paper again. The publication will be resumed on Friday.

The American liner Philadelphia, which left Liverpool on Saturday night for New York, collided in Carnarvon Bay with the sailing ship Ben Lee, outward bound for Sydney. The steamer was badly damaged, and returned to Liverpool. A boat-load of men from the Ben Lee rowed into Holyhead Harbour, and a Cork steamer afterwards put in with the remainder of the crew, except one man, who was lost.

The funeral of the late Mr. Horner, M.P., took place on Saturday from his residence in Dublin to Belfast, where the interment took place. In Dublin the attendance was very large. At Belfast almost all the Unionist bodies in Ulster were represented.

The tone of the London Stock Exchange on Saturday was steady—Consols fell a fraction, and small declines were also shown by the War Loans. Home Rails were dull, but Americans were steadier on New York cables. Dealings in the Foreign market were at a low ebb. Oil Shares were narrow and uninteresting, Rubbers were steady, and Mines quiet and hesitating. In the Money market the rate for call loans was posted at 4½ per cent., but it fell afterwards to 4 per cent. Weekly loans were called at 4½ per cent. The Discount market was quiet, and rates were inclined to droop. Two months' drafts were posted at 5 to 5 1-16 per cent.

A New Appeal.

The recruiting conference which the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Redmond will address at Galway, on Wednesday, will have a special importance for two reasons. It will be the first provincial conference since Ireland was excluded from the Compulsion Bill; indeed, that Bill was the cause of the meeting's postponement from the 5th January. When Lord Wimborne and Mr. Redmond last pleaded the cause of Irish recruiting there was an equal obligation on all parts of the United Kingdom to supply men for the Army. To-day Ireland is under a peculiar obligation in the matter. In return for her exemption from compulsion Mr. Redmond has promised that she will fill the Irish regiments, and keep them filled, without compulsion. Ireland is now pledged to make the voluntary system a success by a bond every whit as solemn as that which Mr. Asquith gave—and kept—to the married men of Great Britain. Not only the honour of Ireland, but Mr. Redmond's political honour, is engaged in the new appeal, and both will be sorely compromised if the appeal is not successful. We are sure that Mr. Redmond will be perfectly frank with the people of Galway and of the whole country, and will strain his utmost influence to stir them to action. We can assure him beforehand of the full support and sympathy of all Irish Unionists in any proposals which he may lay before the meeting. They are ready to subordinate all merely political questions to the need of averting a national peril and of safeguarding the national honour.

The Galway meeting will be important for another reason. The interests of recruiting are being injured by the present uncertainty about the results of the recent campaign in Ireland and the actual needs of our regiments at the front. We hope that Lord Wimborne will take this opportunity to make the position perfectly clear. The country worked, with confidence, for some months on the basis laid down by our Recruiting Department—namely, that, in order to supply an annual wastage of about 100 *per cent.* in the Irish regiments at the front, Ireland must raise about 50,000 recruits annually for the period of the war. This meant a weekly supply of about 1,100 men. For some time past we have not been informed whether that supply is, or is not, being maintained. We are now told that the War Office refuses to take any responsibility for the Irish Department's calculations, and Mr. Tennant has stated in the House of Commons that the monthly wastage of men at the front is 15 *per cent.*—an annual wastage of 180 *per cent.* Even if we allow for the freedom from casualties, up to the present, of the 16th (Irish) Division, the difference between the Irish Department's 100 *per cent.* and Mr. Tennant's 180 *per cent.* is startling—especially when we remember that uncommonly heavy casualties which some of our finest Irish regiments have suffered in France, at the Dardanelles, and in Serbia. If Mr. Tennant's estimate is correct, it is almost certain that a weekly supply of 1,100 recruits from Ireland (even if we are getting them) is not nearly sufficient. We shall expect Lord Wimborne to clear up the contradiction on Wednesday—to tell us exactly how Ireland stands: our present shortage, if any; the recent rate of recruiting; the actual number of men whom we must find henceforward in order to keep the Irish regiments up to strength. On such a statement—so plain that he, who runs may read—Mr. Redmond will be able to base a direct and earnest appeal to the honour of Ireland.

We shall offer a suggestion to the Irish Department of Recruiting. As we have insisted for many months, the chief cause of the unsatisfactory response of large classes of Irishmen—especially the agricultural classes—is failure to realise the war. They do not yet realise what the war means to Ireland and to themselves as individuals; the urgent need and danger of their kinsmen at the front have not yet been brought home to them. Against the barrier of ignorance and apathy all the waves of recruiting oratory and all the arguments of the newspapers are still shattering themselves in vain. Mr. Redmond's new appeal to the national honour may unseal the obstinate springs of passion and patriotism, but we have little hope that any of the old arguments will be more successful now than in the past. But one other appeal still remains unuttered: an appeal from the Irish regiments themselves. The Irish journalists who were recently in France have told the country what the Irish regiments feel and think about the shortage of recruits from Ireland. Our soldiers at the front realise the war, and can tell Irish farmers what a German victory would mean for their wives and children. Our battalions, diminished by a hundred glorious fights, know what tragedies may lie in skeleton platoons. They feel, with an almost physical pang, the discredit which the honour of their regiment and the honour of Ireland suffer when a famous Irish battalion has to turn for its reinforcements elsewhere than to Ireland. If they will not hear their political leaders and their own journals, the Irish farmers may be willing to listen to the voice of the Irish soldiers at the front. We suggest that the officers and men of our Irish regiments in France should say directly to the Irish people what they said a little while ago to the representatives of Irish newspapers. If every Irish battalion now in France and Macedonia were to send home to its *dépôt* a message setting forth its need of men, and if that message were printed in newspapers throughout the regimental district, quoted at recruiting meetings, and read—why not?—in the churches, we refuse to believe that it would fall on deaf ears. Of course, such an appeal ought not to be necessary, but if it is, in fact, necessary, it ought to be made. It is unthinkable that Ireland at the front could ask, with her own voice, for anything that Irishmen at home would not hasten to bestow.

Schools and War.

Unless the Government has a much better explanation than has yet been made public of its decision to close the London museums, it had better reconsider this decision without delay. For once in a way Ministers have managed to unite nearly the whole of the English Press against them. So far as can be seen, the only advantage of the closure would be that a few policemen and attendants (most of them over military age) would be released for other work, and that a saving in money, estimated at possibly £50,000 a year—but, in all probability, considerably less—would be achieved. London is full of soldiers on leave, many of them belonging to our overseas forces, and paying their first and, perhaps, their only visit to the capital of the Empire. A good many of them have spent part of their leisure in visiting the British Museum (where they are said, oddly enough, to be particularly attracted by the Egyptian mummies), the Science and Art Museum, and the Natural History Museum. If the Government's ukase is maintained, they will have to seek their recreation in some other form, and will spend their time (and their money) in the picture palaces and the public-houses. We cannot believe that this is what the Government desires. At the same time we do not go so far as those journals which declare that, so important is the need of improving the intellectual capacity of our people, there ought to be no retrenchment whatever in our educational expenditure. If our public education were what it ought to be—a thoroughly sound and well-considered system of bringing out the best in every child in accordance with its natural capacity, and in view of its probable future occupation—we should be as opposed as anyone to any restriction of it. But being what it too often is—a Procrustean attempt to force every child without distinction into a certain "literary" mould—it is absurdly expensive for the practical results achieved, and could be drastically cut down, not only with no ill effect, but with positive advantage, to the intellectual vigour of the nation. Educational reformers make great play with the phrase, "the intellectual ladder." But, as we have said before in these columns, what is equally important is the intellectual sieve, by means of which you can sort out at an early stage those youngsters who are fitted for a literary education, and turn the others (the great majority) to a more practical training. In any of our large schools a great proportion of the pupils are never likely to develop into scholars or mathematicians, and, so far as book-learning is concerned, they have absorbed all that is likely to be useful to them long before the time for leaving school. They had much better be turned on at thirteen or fourteen to carpentering, agriculture, motor-mechanics, or other practical crafts than go on to seventeen or eighteen muddling their own brains and breaking their masters' hearts in vain attempts to grapple with dead languages.

To be of any use at all literary teaching must be really good: otherwise it passes away and leaves nothing behind. Instruction in craftsmanship, on the other hand, even if inferior, is never wholly forgotten. Besides, the pupil who sees immediate practical results from his labour is constantly self-stimulated to further effort, and becomes, to a large extent, his own teacher. Of the thousands and tens of thousands of young men on the staffs of the schools of the United Kingdom it may be said with confidence that only a very small proportion are really born teachers. The great majority are trained to carry out the code in a more or less efficient way, but have not the true educative or "bringing-out" capacity. It is probably a blessing both to themselves and their pupils that thousands of them in England have been forced by the war out of their old grooves, and are now learning to live (as many have shown that they knew how to die) on the plains of Flanders. Their places in the schools have either been taken by women or have not been filled at all. On the other hand, owing to the demand for labour, many thousands of children have left school in order that they may earn the high wages now ruling, and, in the majority of cases, are no worse, but rather the better, for the experience. What we desire to urge is that after the war we should not fall back into our old half-baked system of literary education, but should take advantage of the experience now gained to establish a system under which every child shall be properly trained for the sort of work for which its natural capacities show it to be most fitted. Meanwhile, we are not inclined to deplore overmuch the fact that less money is being spent upon the sort of education with which the country has been content in the past.

Dublin Shipping.

The state of affairs in the port of Dublin is getting worse by degrees. Since the war began the number of ships on the cross-Channel service has been cut down by one cause or another to a point at which the prospect of further loss becomes very grave. To-day it is reported that the Duke Shipping Company has suspended its services. At the same time the Great Western Company's Rosslare service is also held up—not, we hope, for long. Whether the new demand for higher wages put forward by the sailors and firemen will affect still other lines upon which Dublin and the towns of the hinterland depend for their supplies, we do not yet know. What is, however, already well known is that the lack of sufficient ships to carry on the normal traffic of the cross-Channel routes has been the cause of great inconvenience for the past few months. There is hardly a trader in the city who is not handicapped by the delay, and sometimes failure, in obtaining goods. Some dislocation, of course, was inevitable, but we must deplore its aggravation by the holding-up of a fleet of vessels of considerable importance in Dublin and cross-Channel traffic. The dispute between the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company and its hands has lasted, for nearly three months. While tonnage for freights of all kinds is in extraordinary demand, the Company's ships—such as have not been taken over by the Government—are almost entirely idle. Were there in Dublin any sort of real public opinion, these vessels would have been in service again before now. We are aware that numerous endeavours have been made to bring the parties to arbitration. Had public opinion been as strong as the case warrants, these endeavours would not all have been in vain. It is to be feared that things are going to drift until the public is aroused somewhat sharply to the local aspect of the shipping problem.

War Savings.

The Committee on War Loans for the small investor has finished its labours, and the Government has adopted all its recommendations. The limit on the amount of Savings Bank deposits has already been removed, and Exchequer Bonds for five pounds are issued through the Post Office. A further plan suggested by the Committee is now about to be put in working. It consists in the organisation of voluntary saving associations, which will be able to take up Treasury bills as well as Government Stock and Bonds. The investment funds of these associations will be made up of deposits, which can be made sixpence by sixpence if the depositor wishes. The amount of every deposit has been fixed at 15s. 6d., because compound interest at five *per cent.* will bring that sum up to a pound in five years' time. Thus the depositor knows exactly what his money will earn in that time, and what will be repaid to him. Interest will not be paid to the depositor until the sum of 15s. 6d. is complete, but the associations will get five *per cent.* on the instalments in their hands, and the amount so earned will pay their working expenses. It is an ingenious plan, and, we think, meets the case so far as the machinery of saving and investment is concerned. What, however, of the impulse to save on the part of the people for whom the plan is devised? The Committee recommends propaganda, but frankly recognises its limits. It expresses in its report an opinion now generally accepted—that only "drastic taxation calculated to curtail all unnecessary expenditure" will be the surest incentive to saving.

VISCOUNT FRENCH'S RETIREMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, on the occasion of Field-Marshal Viscount French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., relinquishing the Command of the Army in France and Flanders. The appointments to date from the 18th December, 1915:—

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Cecil Lowther, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Scots Guards.

To be an Additional Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:—

Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel Brinsley Fitzgerald, late 2nd County of London Yeomanry.

SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Leonard Barry, M.V.O., D.S.O., Northamptonshire Regiment, Territorial Force (Reserve of Officers).

Major the Honourable John Dawnay, D.S.O., late Norfolk Yeomanry.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Major Alexander Fitzgerald Watt, D.S.O., Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

AUSTRALIA'S LAST MAN AND LAST SHILLING

TO END THE WAR.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, the new High Commissioner for Australia, arrived in London yesterday, and received a hearty welcome at the station from a large crowd, which included Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. Will Crooks, and many Australian and New Zealand soldiers. In a few words of cordial thanks for his warm reception, Mr. Fisher said the people of Australia were as united and determined as the people of this country to see the war through to a successful conclusion.

Interviewed subsequently, the new High Commissioner said they policy of the Commonwealth Government and people, he was authorised to say, would be the giving of Australia's last man and last shilling, if need be, without question to end the war. Who would have thought it possible that Australia could send half a million across the sea fully equipped to assist the British Government in a great war? The man who suggested it five years ago would have been considered a lunatic. Australian credit was as good as English credit. They had asked for five millions, and got thirteen millions, at 4½ per cent. Now they were asking for ten millions, and he understood that the amount was already considerably over-subscribed.

A questioner, referring to the subject of admitting Colonial statesmen to the British Cabinet, said—"Some people think that your Government wants pushing a bit."

Mr. Fisher replied, humorously—"I thought the Kaiser was supplying all the pushing you required. At any rate, I know something of the British people, and I am convinced that without any outside pushing the people of Great Britain and Ireland will determine never to submit to sit down and allow the Germans to get the upper hand of them." Asked if he desired to express any views about the evacuation of Gallipoli, the High Commissioner replied emphatically—"No. I think Providence has been kind to help to close this war successfully, and there is no grumbling. . . . Our men all agree that the Turks are just fighters and fair fighters."

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.

Amongst those who have the honour to be the guests of Their Excellencies at the Viceregal Lodge are:—The Countess of Arran, the Viscountess Powerscourt, Lady Cynthia Asquith, Lady Frederick Conyngham, Lady Gwendoline Churchill, the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.; the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., and Mrs. Montagu; Major-General the Right Hon. L. B. Friend, C.B.; Miss Sylvia Brooke, Miss Porter Porter, and Major Kennedy.

Amongst those who have had the honour of lunching and dining with Their Excellencies during the past week are:—The Countess of Fingall, Colonel Sir Neville and Lady Chamberlain, the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lady Mayoress, Captain and Mrs. Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.; the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.; General and Mrs. Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, D.S.O.; Sir Edward O'Farrell, C.B.; Sir Frederick and Lady Moore, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, the Right Hon. T. W. Russell, His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity, Miss Bell Irving, Captain and Mrs. Harold Nutting, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Dunbar Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Guinness, and Captain Kelly.

ORDERS AND PROMOTIONS.

Captain J. J. Kavanagh, 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers, eldest son of Mr. P. J. Kavanagh, solicitor, Cork, has received another distinction for distinguished services rendered on the battlefield in France. He has been awarded the French Legion of Honour. In May last he was promoted Captain for bravery, and last September he obtained the Military Cross. He has also been mentioned in General French's despatches. Captain Kavanagh is only twenty-one years of age, and he was a member of the Officers' Training Corps, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUBLIN MAN HONOURED BY THE TSAR.

At Hitchin, Herts., on Saturday, Corporal Gaze, Royal Engineers, Elm Grove, Dublin, was presented by Colonel Boys with the Medal of St. George, conferred on him by the Tsar of Russia, for gallant conduct at Ypres. Gaze, while carrying through a despatch to Hill 60, received 34 wounds, but succeeded in getting through with his despatch. Gaze was formerly works manager of the Raleigh Cycle Works, Leinster street, Dublin.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SUNDAY NIGHT.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, when they started off to Paris to consult with their French colleagues, were probably prepared for adventures; but I do not suppose that either of them expected for a moment that they would come in for a Zeppelin raid. If anything of that kind was to take place, London seemed much more likely to be the scene of it than Paris.

In the early part of the war the French capital was constantly the object of aerial attack, though Taubes, not Zeppelins, were usually the agents employed. Stimulated by the necessity, the French authorities improved their anti-aircraft defence, both by guns and aeroplanes, to such a pitch of excellence that for many months the enemy did not risk an attempt, and the Parisians were deprived of what at one time was almost a nightly spectacle.

The immunity enjoyed by Paris was turned into a stick for the castigation of our own Government. When the raids on London of September and October took place the Government was told in energetic language that what the French had done we could do, if only our anti-aircraft defences were better organised. No doubt, there was a measure of truth in this, for since October 13th no Zeppelin, or even Fokker (that aeroplane of supernatural powers, if we were to believe the scare-mongers), has, so far as we know, been able to get within hail of the metropolis.

Nevertheless, the critics were not satisfied, and during the Mile End election the old story of the ineffectiveness of London's defences, as compared with those of Paris, was repeated, with suitable embellishments. Now comes this raid on Paris to prove that, no matter what precautions may be taken, it is impossible in certain conditions to prevent hostile aircraft, with all the atmosphere in which to manœuvre, from penetrating the most skilfully devised cordon of defence.

The Zeppelin on this occasion owed its escape, there can be little doubt, to the mist which enshrouded it and prevented the French aeroplanes from being able to locate it. Only five of the thirty that ascended even saw it, and only one was actually engaged with it

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The rising of Parliament, says *The Times*, has been the signal for a chorus of newspaper congratulation to the Prime Minister on his conspicuous success in holding the Government together. It is a personal triumph, we are told, for Mr. Asquith's character. He deserves, *The Times* admits, the fullest credit for the skill with which he reduced to its true proportion the Parliamentary opposition to the Military Service Bill. He has no living equal in the art of managing the House of Commons, and he has rarely used that art to better purpose than when he converted his recalcitrant Liberals and made the Nationalist position intolerable. But is it really fair, either to the nation or to Mr. Asquith himself, to suppose with his panegyrists that these successful manœuvres are the highest claim to applause at such a time? If his Government persists, if it is more secure (as we believe it is) than was the case a few months back, that must, surely, be due to a more fundamental reason. At all events, plain people prefer to remember that in two or three vital instances lately, almost for the first time in the history of the war, the Cabinet have shown signs of a new capacity for taking a decision, for resisting a popular outcry, and, if not for "damning," at least for abiding by the consequences.

AN INSPIRED ARTICLE.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, says *The Times*, was supplied on Thursday with a portentously solemn leading article on "The Theatres of War." It wears the appearance of a careful and almost innocent investigation of the strategical situation and prospects. Its military authors, especially as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is a decidedly unusual channel for the communication of inspired arguments on strategy, have, doubtless, calculated exactly the effect which they desire to produce. The article begins with some reflections on the rigidity of the main fronts, the failure of the great autumn offensive in the West, and the astonishing, continuous attempts by the Allies on a smaller scale, as now, in Bessarabia. The writer concludes as follows:—But to-day, just as much as at the beginning of the war, the oft-quoted sentence remains true, that the decision about war and peace will be found upon European soil, found in France. The French people still are pleased to guide their war aims and their peace claims entirely according to the suggestions of their imagination. They live in the mad idea that thus far they have nowhere been defeated by Germany. We possess the force to destroy this mad idea. We will do it. The time will come at which it can be done, and, as we hope, at which it will be done.

DEATH OF SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM.

The Times announces the death in London yesterday of Sir Clements Markham, the geographer and man of letters, aged 75. He entered the Navy in 1844, and took part in the Franklin research expeditions of 1850-51, which gave him an abiding interest in Polar exploration. For twenty-five years he was Secretary, President for twelve, and, since 1912, a Vice-President, of the Royal Geographical Society, and, thanks to his choice as commander of Captain R. F. Scott, the National Antarctic expedition was one of the most successful Polar expeditions to be sent from Great Britain.

THE REV. R. C. KIRKPATRICK.

In its obituary to-day of the Rev. Richard Carr Kirkpatrick, who died at Kilburn, aged 93, *The Times* recalls that he was one of the best known of the older Evangelicals in London. He was the youngest son of the late William Kirkpatrick, of Doneaspar, Co. Kildare, and was related in a distant way to the Empress Eugenie, whose grandfather, William Kirkpatrick, was a merchant holding a Consular appointment at Malaga, where he married the elder daughter of Henri, Baron de Grivegnée. A Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, he graduated in 1846, and took the Divinity Testimonium in the following year. He was 41 years in charge of St. Augustine's, Kilburn, whence he retired in 1907.

WAR LOANS FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

WAR SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

The report of the Committee on War Loans for small investors was issued on Saturday. It reviews the various proposals which have been put forward, including Bonus Bonds. On this proposal the Committee was sharply divided, and made no recommendation. Compulsory loans are declared to be unwise until voluntary means had failed. The following is a

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have already recommended:—

(1) The removal for the period of the war and six months thereafter of the restrictions upon the amount deposited by any one depositor in the Savings Banks.

(2) The issue of Exchequer Bonds in denominations of £25, £20, and £50, and the provision of facilities for the registration of such bonds at Post Offices.

We now further recommend:—

(3) The organisation on an extensive scale of voluntary saving associations.

(4) The issue to such associations only of Treasury Bills in smaller denominations than £1 00.

(5) The adoption of the instalment scheme set out in the appendix.

(6) The appointment of Committees to deal with methods of propaganda and devise model schemes.

The following is the scheme referred to in (5):—

WAR SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

(1) Each deposit would entitle the subscriber to receive £1 on the fifth anniversary of the date of deposit.

(2) The amount of each deposit would be 15s. 6d.—approximately the present value of £1 to be received five years hence at 5 per cent. compound interest.

(3) Facilities would be given for the accumulation of instalments until they reached 15s. 6d., either through the ordinary machinery of the Savings Banks or by means of the issue of cards with spaces for 31 sixpenny stamps, or otherwise.

(4) All deposits would be registered in the name of the depositor at the Post Office, the depositor being given a record of his deposits in a small book.

(5) The deposits would be repayable at any time at the end of any period less than a year at the 6d. without addition, upon the completion of a year from the date of deposit at the 9d., and thereafter with the addition of a further 1d. for each complete month in excess of twelve since the date of issue.

(6) The accumulated interest would be free of income tax. But deposits would be receivable only from persons whose total income from all sources does not exceed £300 a year. Depositors would be required to sign a declaration to that effect, the deposit to be liable to forfeiture if the declaration were untrue.

(7) The deposits would pass as part of a deceased depositor's estate in the same way as Savings Bank deposits, but otherwise be transferable only by permission of the Postmaster-General or (in the case of deposits received otherwise than through the Post Office) the National Debt Commissioners.

The Committee's recommendations have been approved, and active steps are being taken to carry them into effect. The Committee, which it is recommended should be set up, are already partly formed, and it is hoped that they will be completely constituted very shortly.

A MEMBER AND HIS SALARY.

Viscount Lewisham, M.P. for West Bromwich, who is serving abroad with the Staffordshire Yeomanry, has intimated that he does not intend to take his salary as a member of the House of Commons under the present circumstances.

POSITION IN BALKAN COUNTRIES.

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIEWS.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFERS REJECTED.

PROBABLE DURATION OF THE WAR.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, SUNDAY.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, received yesterday a number of Petrograd publicists, and delivered an address, of which the following are the chief points. Speaking of Montenegro, he says—I cannot avoid a definite opinion on account of lack of definite news we have been awaiting from day to day, but I believe a portion of the Montenegrin Army has evacuated the country in accordance with Serbian troops, and will be in a position to reorganise itself, and, perhaps, to act with the brave Serbian troops in the future.

RELATIONS TO THE SITUATION GENERALLY. In the Duma M. Sazonoff admitted that it was the duty of the representatives of the country to be prepared for the catastrophe to the Fatherland which involved serious consequences for Russia. But the unfortunate situation in the Western part of the Balkans became the fate of the Serbian people was closely related to that of Russia. Moreover, the Balkan question was not exhausted after the war. We are convinced, said Serbia and Montenegro will come to better days. Their trials are temporary, and will come to an end with the triumph of the just cause of the Allies.

RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA. Throughout the war, the Russian Foreign Office had kept the country in maintaining the strictest neutrality is voluntary question. But we must take into view of its national interests. The Hellenic Government adopted a definite policy towards the Allies.

RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA. Between Russia and Rumania, said M. Sazonoff, relations were satisfactory and remain so. Time and public opinion in Rumania, through a period of uncertainty, favour no hostile or threatening action against the Central Powers, who have made extraordinary efforts to win Rumania to their side. But the Russian Rumanians will not fail to realise that their national aspirations are safeguarded in union with the Allied Powers, such fears which were entertained by the Rumanian people, if they existed, have entirely disappeared, and they know well what the German promises, promises all that our enemies promise Rumania are worth. Russia is no longer a friend to someone else, and is prepared to guarantee Rumania in the possession of Transylvania in continuing her policy of neutrality. As for the temporary difficulties arising from Russia's attitude towards the Central

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN STAFFS AND MEN.

THE OPERATION OF "TAKING OVER."

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies:—

Some time ago I came across, at a place I must not mention, an English division "taking over" from a French division. It has always been a general principle of war that when any line is held by Allied troops the weakest point is to be found at the junction of their respective armies. It is not merely that one organisation begins and another ends, and that there is likely to be debatable ground between them, but also a certain amount of friction is regarded, especially by the Germans, as inevitable between the troops of the different countries. It is assumed that the language difficulty and the difference of habits are bound to make common operations precarious.

Since the beginning of the present war everyone has admired the way in which the French and the English Armies have been able to work together. There has been understanding between the staffs, and comradeship and good-feeling between the men. The result is that when England has developed her strength and is enabled to put fresh troops into the field on the Continent, the Englishmen march quietly to the post still held by Frenchmen, and replace their friends and allies with the ease of clockwork.

It was a miserable rainy day when I saw the khaki uniforms marching forward, and the blue uniforms, almost khaki-coloured with mud, marching back. In the first place we were in the English zone. Nowhere else khaki was the predominant colour. Motor vans, transport carts, and all the other vehicles necessary to an army on the march were turned out from identical models, obviously made for that especial purpose. The military policemen who directed the traffic had clearly chosen the London policeman for their model.

In the villages the arrival of English soldiers was causing great excitement. The men billeted there were striving desperately to make the peasants understand their requirements, and, as usual, were a little impatient, not to say indignant, at the slowness of the foreigner in understanding words which Tommy Atkins considered French, since he shouted them at the top of his voice. However, a common understanding was arrived at in a miraculously short time, and in his usual kind way the British soldier set to work to make himself useful to the people on whom he was billeted.

After a time the ascending stream of khaki, with its uniform equipment and convoys, met a descending stream of light blue, faded and battered, with convoys which, to English eyes, seemed strangely mixed and picturesque. In the French uniforms there was no uniformity. Bearded faces, muffled up in comforters, peered out from beneath round-crained trench helmets, and legs thickly caked in mud swung by in step. To the casual observer all distinctions of arm and regiment had disappeared.

When the lines first met there seemed to be a certain feeling of shyness between the French and the English. Each man was anxious to show the other how well and soldierly he could hold himself. There was a little ripple in the lines as they passed, and the swing of the marching men grew freer and smarter. Then, after a time, the shyness broke down, and whenever the men were standing easy, there was an exchange of nods and smiles, and, perhaps, if an interpreter was handy, greetings would be passed. Sometimes an English battalion lined up along a road would watch with critical and approving eye a battalion of French *chasseurs* swing past at the quick step, which is their special pride. Once, in a field near the road, a battery of Horse Artillery went up at full gallop. Its guns took up their positions in perfect alignment, while battery after battery of French 75's went past through the mud.

Far away in the trenches Frenchmen guided the new arrivals through that labyrinth which it takes days of experience to learn. The meaning of signposts was explained, and the position of dug-outs and machine-guns, and much had to be said concerning the habits of the enemy in that particular section.

For a day or so a detachment of French troops remained behind, until the English knew their ways about the place thoroughly, and had discovered all the strong and the weak points of the position. Then they and the captain in charge of them set off towards the rear.

GERMAN MAN POWER.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French Armies:—

Up to the present there has been no evidence to upset the estimated average of German losses arrived at many months ago, and we have every reason to believe that they have lost, and are continuing to lose, an average of 200,000 men per month dead or otherwise permanently disabled. From calculations which have recently appeared in the French Press, and which estimate the total man power of Germany at about nine millions, it appears that on January 1, 1916, the Germans had available, to keep up their numbers, a reserve of about 900,000, including their 1917 contingent, which has not yet been called to the Colours. If the present rate of wastage is maintained, this reserve of 900,000 men should be exhausted at some time during the month of April. In these circumstances it is clear that Germany must seek for more reserves.

In November 1 last the German military authorities called up all the categories of men liable to military service throughout the Empire, with the exception of the 1917 contingent. Every man belonging to the active Army, to the Reserve, the Ersatz Reserve, the Landwehr, and Landstürm (First and Second Ban, trained and untrained), and the 1916 contingent has been mobilised. Further reserves can only be obtained by extraordinary measures, and these measures have already actually been taken or are under consideration.

On the one hand, there is the possibility of finding a certain number of men more or less serviceable among those who have been declared unfit for service. Already the medical restrictions have been very much relaxed, as proved by the physique of the citizens's when recently. It does not appear likely that this measure will provide the German Army with many men. As a general rule, Germany rejects as unfit only between 25,000 and 50,000 men out of a yearly contingent of between 500,000 and 600,000. The small mass of the percentage thus rejected suggests that the general physical average of these men must be very low, and it would be an erroneous German who would believe that more than 400,000 second-line troops could be secured by this means.

On the other hand, there is a possibility that the military age limit may be raised from 45 to 50, or even 54. Death by natural causes has greatly reduced the number of men available of those ages. Perhaps an additional million might be affected by the raising of the limit to 50 years of age, but probably a good many fewer. It seems that the maximum of men to be affected by raising the age limit to 54 would be about 1,600,000. After the age of 45, however, a large proportion of men are totally unfitted for military service, and it seems unlikely that over 30 per cent. would really be utilised by the German military authorities. Moreover, a great many indispensable posts in Germany itself are being held by men over 45, who have replaced younger men, and their withdrawal would have very serious effects on the internal life of the Empire. In practice, if the Germans can raise 400,000 men of more or less inferior quality over the age of 45 they will have done well.

There remains the possibility of calling to the Colours a certain proportion of the able-bodied men who are still engaged in various important works in the interior of the Empire. It is calculated that these amount to about 700,000 men all told. When the importance of ammunition factories is taken into consideration it appears improbable that this number can be largely diminished. Probably the most the Germans will be able to draw from this source will not exceed 100,000 men.

We, therefore, arrive at the conclusions that, by extraordinary measures, the Germans may still be able to raise another 900,000, for the most part of inferior quality, to keep pace with the wastage of their army, and that this last and final reserve should be exhausted, if the average of wastage remains stationary, during the month of August next.

AMERICAN LINER IN COLLISION.

BADLY DAMAGED.

PUTS BACK TO LIVERPOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The American Line last night issued the following official statement from their Liverpool office:—

On Saturday, 29th inst., whilst the American liner Philadelphia was proceeding on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, steaming down St. George's Channel, she came into collision at Carnarvon Bay with a sailing ship, resulting in considerable damage being done to the Philadelphia's upper structure, portion of the bridge, several boats, and the mainmast being carried away. The Philadelphia remained in the vicinity of the collision for some time, and despatched a boat to the assistance of the sailing vessel.

Afterwards owing to her damaged condition the captain of the Philadelphia decided to put back to Liverpool.

It is reported that some of the crew of the sailing ship have been landed at Holyhead. No injury was sustained by anyone on the Philadelphia, and her passengers, all of whom are well, will be given the option of being transferred to the White Star liner Adriatic, sailing on Wednesday next, or proceeding by the Philadelphia as soon as the necessary repairs are effected.

SEAMEN LAND AT HOLYHEAD.

Lloyd's Liverpool agent telegraphs:—"The American Line steamer Philadelphia, from Liverpool for New York, reported in collision with an unknown sailing vessel, eight miles south-west of Carnarvon Bay; steamer putting back to Mersey; extent damage unknown."

Lloyd's Holyhead agent telegraphs:—"British ship Ben Lee, Liverpool for Sydney, general cargo, at 10.30 p.m. yesterday was about 20 miles south-west of the South Stack, when an American liner, two funnelled, collided with her. A boat's crew of seven men landed here at 6.30 a.m. to-day. They report that they were ordered by the captain of the Ben Lee to man the lifeboat and tow astern. After fifteen minutes the towing painter parted. They endeavoured to follow the ship, which was running with the wind towards north, and continued rowing until round the South Stack. Getting into the roadstead they hailed the steamer Treleigh, which landed them. They cannot give any further news of the Ben Lee.

A later Holyhead message says that a Cork Steam Navigation Company's steamer has just put in with another portion of the crew.

The City of Dublin Company's boat reports the vessel still afloat about ten miles west of the Stack.

CREW OF BEN LEE LANDED.

Lloyd's Holyhead agent telegraphs:—"The crew of the ship Ben Lee landed at 6.30 a.m. by Cork Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bandon. One missing. Captain's wife and child saved. Left ship with deck awash."

OVERDUE ELDER DEMPSTER LINER.

On Saturday no further news had been received at the offices of the Elder Dempster Line in London as to the fate of the overdue liner Appam. Numerous inquiries were made at the chief offices of the company in St. Mary Axe, on Saturday, by anxious relatives and friends of the passengers and crew believed to have been on the ship. The most that could be told them was whether a given name appeared on the rough list, which the company have been able to compile from cablegrams received from their agents. The list is not a complete one, but everything possible is being done to make it so. As soon as this is done the list of those on board will be published. Several ladies were among the callers on Saturday were comforted by the assurance that the names of their friends were not on the company's list.

SINKING OF THE TARA.

SURVIVORS AND MISSING.

The London and North-Western Railway officials in North Wales have communicated to the relatives of the crew of H.M. boarding steamer Tara, sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean, the names of the survivors and missing. Some weeks ago it was reported that the missing numbered 34, but the news has now been received that the first survivors number 25, and that of the total crew of 109 the number missing is only 10. The following is the list of the survivors:—

Captain Gwatkin Williams, R.N.; Commander E. Butler Tanner, Lieutenant-Commander T. Dudgeon, Sub-Lieutenant W. T. Griffith, Sub-Lieutenant H. E. Marsh, Sub-Lieutenant J. G. Thomas, Sub-Lieutenant R. J. S. Williams, Lieutenant-Engineer H. Hughes, Assistant Engineer D. G. Davies, Assistant Engineer A. Morrs, Chief Steward W. Barton, Second Steward R. Neill, Warrant Telegraphist A. Dutton, Assistant Paymaster W. G. Manning, Clerk T. Owens, Boatswain W. Rolands, Quartermasters R. Williams, W. Thomas, John Owen, and W. H. Parry.

Seamen Albert J. Learmouth, John Jones, W. J. Rowlands, William H. Hughes, Artificer George M. Cox. Firemen John Jones, Owen Davies, H. O. Hughes, Owen H. Roberts, Thomas Doughty, William Cooper, J. O. Bagnall; Richard Jones, Hugh Jones, Rhys Jones, H. Hughes, Thomas Jones, Richard Williams, Richard Lewis, Hugh E. Wright, William Griffith, Harold Jones, and Owen Pritchard.

Coal-trimmers—Hugh Williams, Thomas Owen, Thomas Wright, John Williams, and J. Williams. Deck-boy William Jones, Galley-boy William Parry, Engineers' boy, Thomas A. Thomas, Fireman Owen Gray, Seaman John Hodgson, John Jones, W. T. Jones, William Griffith, John H. Swain, G. T. Jones.

The following are the names of those reported missing:—R. L. Phillips, assistant engineer; G. H. Roberts, assistant engineer; O. Williams, carpenter; Robert Phillips and W. Jones, leading stoker; T. Jones, acting stoker; J. E. Jones and J. Parry, greasers; W. Jackson, cook; F. Barber, steward.

All the missing men lived at Holyhead, and all were married, some leaving several children.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROLLO E. GRIMSTON.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., an Extra Equerry to the King, was found dead on Saturday morning in a private nursing home in the West End of London. He had been suffering from neurasthenia, and entered the nursing home two days before for treatment. General Grimston, who was 55 years of age, belonged to the Indian Army, and served in the North West Frontier and Tirah campaigns of 1897 to 1898. He was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, 1903 to 1908, and Military Secretary to the King during his tour in India.

MR. ERNEST EVEREST.

The death of Mr. Ernest Everest, manager of the Avenue Hotel, Royal avenue, Belfast, took place on Saturday in a private nursing home in Belfast. He had been in ill-health for some months past, and the end was not unexpected. Mr. Everest had been for over seven years manager of this leading hotel, and was well-known in the city, where he earned the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He took a prominent part in the arrangements associated with the recent tour of Southern journalists in Ulster in connection with the health resort movement.

The death has occurred at Cefn Ila Usk, Monmouthshire, of Gerald Gustavus Ducarel La Pasture, the fourth Marquis, in his seventy-eighth year. He had never recovered from the shock caused by the loss of his heir, who held a commission in the Scots Guards, and who, after being posted as missing, was returned as killed. His youngest son was at the front. The late Marquis was the eldest son of Henry Pierce de la Pasture, the third holder of the French Marquisate, which dates from 1638.

THE LATE JUDGE MEREDITH.

In our notice of the death of the Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith, former Master of the Rolls, it was stated that of his three sons only one survived him. This was an error, for happily the late judge's sons are all alive. One of them is a brigade major on the Dublin Staff, having been wounded in Gallipoli; the second is a member of the Bar and secretary to the Master of the Rolls; and the third and youngest is a captain in the Royal Artillery.

THE FIGHTING AT SUVLA BAY.

SOMEBODY'S BLUNDER.

"A TRAGEDY OF MISSED OPPORTUNITY."

In a graphic article entitled "Six Months in the Dardanelles," in the February number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, "Zachabona" writes as follows of the operations at Suvla Bay:—

"About three miles across country from the Bay was a small town, called Boghali, a supply *dépôt* on the Turkish line down to Achi Baba. This was known to be held by about two battalions of infantry. Two miles beyond that across country was Maidos and the Narrows. What if a force landed at Suvla should push inland at dead of night, overwhelm the garrison at Boghali, march on Maidos, and hold up the Turkish line of supply and their only possible line of retreat from Achi Baba? In the light of the known facts and of every fact which has emerged since, it was a plan alike admirable in conception and reasonably certain of success in execution. Dispositions were made, transports provided and troops allotted to them, the Navy accepted the scheme and their share thereof; everything promised well.

"On Friday night, August 6, we parted with our friends who were going up to the landing. They sailed out of Kephalos Bay about 7 o'clock, and steamed slowly N.N.E. for about two hours. Nobody slept very soundly on the transports, and those who were being towed up in the lighters couldn't. About 2 a.m. the convoy entered Suvla Bay. Their presence there, with the war ships, was either unnoticed or (as was hoped) assumed to be the nightly visit of the destroyers. Disembarkation began in the dark quietly and methodically. By 4 a.m. the beaches were thronged with the silent invaders. A short advance was ordered before dawn, but some little way inland, near the dry bed of the Salt Lake, the force was halted. As the grey dragged up the gold of morning in the east, the men were already wet with sweat, digging themselves in. The sun came up to show the astonished Turks a new force landed—but only just. Then began the painful uncertainty of the troops as to whether a blunder had been made. Why couldn't they go on? Their passage was hardly challenged as yet. No orders came. Superior officers looked blank at each other and gritted their teeth. The morning wore on.

"And each hour thereafter to strangle the main hope of success, of which the essence was surprise. So that by breakfast-time our men were being engaged by growing numbers of the enemy, to whom was allowed the choice of the very best defensive positions they could find.

"To us waiting down the line it was an awful day of suspense. We could see that they were having a brisk time at Anzac, but Suvla was out of sight, and as usual there was a fertile crop of rumours before anything authentic came back. First, news was passed round that the advance was going on famously, but that report soon wore itself thin, and the story came, that the advance was indefinitely held up, though astounding in itself, seemed all too likely after our previous experience at Helles and Anzac.

"And so it was—we had blundered. The Naval Transport Staff undertook the safe arrival at Suvla Bay by 7 a.m. on the morning of the landing of all the transports, containing our infantry, mules, and carts. When it was found that these ships had not turned up, the telegraph discovered most of them still lying at Mudros, sixty miles or more to the rear. Headquarters did not see fit to send men forward in an arid land—even for five miles, even for three—before their water supply was assured. And so the essence of the movement was destroyed, for a few hours' hesitation was all the Turks needed to throw 20,000 men from Bulair into the breach at Sari Bair.

"Thus was a likely plan turned into a tragedy—missed opportunity; and though the new Divisions fought with the greatest tenacity, they had been denied a chance which of a surety they would have seized and brilliantly improved."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE NEW CIRCUMSTANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY.

President Wilson, continuing his advocacy of the Government's programme of national preparedness, addressed two large meetings here.

Referring to the conditions resulting from the struggle in Europe, he declared that, through the lack of American merchantmen, the United States were dependent on other countries for the movement of their commerce, while other nations were in the grip of war, so every national impulse of the peaceful life of the United States was embarrassed and impeded by the circumstances of the times, and wherever there was contact there was bound to be friction. The belligerents were friends of the United States, but "friends preoccupied." He would be guilty, he said, of an unpardonable sin against the life of his country, if men that new circumstances had arisen which made it absolutely necessary for this country to prepare, not for war nor for anything smacking in the least of spirit of aggression, but for adequate national defence.

GERMANY AND THE LUSITANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY.

The special newspaper correspondents at Washington reiterate that President Wilson's remarks in the speech which he delivered in New York on Thursday evening were directed against Germany, who, they say, has been informed finally that she must disavow the sinking of the Lusitania.

The *World's* usually well-informed Washington correspondent says that President Wilson has given Germany until February 5th to disavow the sinking of the liner.

A SUPREME INJURY TO HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

To-day's French review of events contains the following:—

The French newspapers comment with approval on the speech delivered by President Wilson in New York. Germany's reply on the subject of the Lusitania, which consists of a proposal to pay thirty-pieces of silver to the American nation for the murder of Americans, is looked upon in France as a supreme injury to the honour of the United States, and as fresh proof of German incapacity to understand that attempts against the lives of neutrals and of women and children are not settled like questions of business.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

REACHING A CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, to-day denied the published reports that Germany had been given until February 5 to make a definite answer as to whether she intends to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is believed, however, that the negotiations with Germany are reaching a crisis. As an indication of this, it is cited that President Wilson is planning to return to Washington on February 4th.

THE NATION'S HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SUNDAY.

All the newspapers make a feature of President Wilson's striking remarks urging preparedness in his speeches at Pittsburg, and at Cleveland on Saturday night the President laid particular stress on the national honour. In one address he said:—You can count upon my resolution to keep you out of war, but you must be ready, if necessary, to maintain your honour. The nation's honour is dearer than the nation's comfort. Yes, than the nation's life itself. After alluding to the dangers of the situation, President Wilson proceeded:—There is no man in the United States who knows what a single day, yes, or an hour may bring forth for us. I know these are very solemn things that I say to you. But I would be remiss in my duty if I did not lay before you the facts as they are.

FUNERAL OF MR. A. L. HORNER, K.C., M.P.

The funeral of Mr. A. L. Horner, K.C., M.P. for South Tyrone, took place on Saturday at Belfast. In that city and in Dublin the manifestations of esteem in which Mr. Horner was held were striking.

The remains were conveyed from the residence of the deceased gentleman, 34 Fitzwilliam place, Dublin, to Amiens street Station, and placed on the 9 a.m. train for Belfast. Before the *cortège* left the house a short Service was conducted by Rev. F. C. Gibson, pastor of Ormond quay Presbyterian Church, and the Ven. Archdeacon Wallace Boyd, M.A., Kilronan, Carrick-on-Shannon. The chief mourners were:—

Mr. William Horner (brother) Limavady; Mr. Frederick and Mr. Jack Horner (sons); Mr. Jack Robb (nephew), Mr. F. Storey (nephew), Mr. Charles Martin (nephew), Rev. John Wyse Donaghy (cousin), Mr. Frederick J. Robb, Barrister-at-Law (brother-in-law); Messrs. Charles Robb, Alfred Robb, and John Robb.

The coffin was followed by carriages containing many distinguished representatives of all shades of opinion.

Mr. William Moore, K.C., M.P., and Mr. James Chambers, K.C., M.P., represented the Irish Unionist Party. Ormond quay Presbyterian Church was represented by Rev. F. C. Gibson (pastor), Rev. Robert Parke, D.D., Messrs R. J. Hanna, J. Houghton, Sam Hanna, Sam J. MacConnell, D. Smyth, W. McWhirter, J. Browne, Andrew Beattie, D.L., W. Murison, J. R. Hilton, Gavin Lee, J. Cowie, Rev. Denham Osborne, D.D., represented the Dublin Presbytery; Rev. Geo. Thompson, D.D., the Irish Presbyterian Missions; and Mr. John Mooney, C.V.O., the Presbyterian Association.

Professor J. A. McClelland, M.B., attended from the National University. St. Andrew's College was represented by Rev. A. M. M. Imrie (moderator), W. D. Speedy, Robert J. Small, A. C. Williams, A. Darlington (prefects).

Amongst those who attended at the house or station to manifest their sorrow and respect were:—

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Justice Molony, Lord Justice Ronan, Mr. Justice Bose, Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Hodli, Mr. Justice Kenny the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Right Hon. Hugh Barrett, the Recorder of Dublin, the Recorder of Galway, the Recorder of Derry, Messrs. John Muldoon, K.C., M.P., J. J. Clancy, K.C., M.P., W. E. Wylie, K.C., J. McGonigal, K.C., W. G. Gibson, K.C., G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., C. A. Dodd, K.C., D. M. Wilson, K.C., J. Leech, K.C., D. S. Henry, K.C., R. E. Osborne, K.C., G. F. Brunker, K.C., Thomas Counsel, K.C., A. H. Dawes, K.C., R. F. Harrison, K.C., W. M. Whitaker, K.C., Joseph Samuels, K.C., Henry Hanna, K.C., F. D. Fleming, K.C., Alexander McLeose, K.C., F. C. Gannon, K.C., T. S. Frank Battersby, K.C., Rev. W. Anderson (Headmaster of Montalbo School), Major W. Farquharson, A.O.D., Major G. Harris (Dublin University O.T.C.), Lieutenant H. Normidon (St. Andrew's College), Dunsoin, O.T.C.), Lieutenant W. Johnston (St. Andrew's College O.T.C.), the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Drew, K.C.B., Professor James Craig, M.D., Doctors A. Coey Bigger, J. D. Pratt, J. Andrew, J. O'Keeffe Walsh, George Fry, F.R.C.S.I., O'Carroll, McVitie, Sir Thomas Craig Dunlaoin, W. G. Tornan, W. A. Winter-Ash, C. R. Gordon, Jardine, M.P., R. J. Quail (Chief Clerk, Registry of Deeds), H. R. Quail, D. W. H. Quail, Henry Campbell (Town Clerk of Dublin), Chas. A. Troughton, M.P.S.I., W. S. Sandell, G. Webb, A. E. Wood, S. H. Stuart, J. E. Stuart, J. W. Connell (Limavady), J. D. Henderson, A. R. Foot, M. Goodbody, W. Lawson, J. Hood Smyth, H. B. W. Bapty, J. Brown, W. McWhirter, H. C. Bowen, C. P. Blackham, R. B. Smyle, J. Douglas, G. Woods, J. Pinkerton, J. Pinch, W. Johnston, D. M'C. Smith, L.D.S., J. Smith, D.S.C., J. Good, J. R. R. Kennedy, R. A. Magowe, E. Coll, P. Coll, E. Rice, W. H. Carson, W. E. Glover, N. G. Kemsheid, H. S. Stewart, Joseph Gill, Moore, Kelly, Prentle, T. M. Batchen, W. J. Irwin, solicitor, J. M. Mulholland, John J. Heap, T. J. Smyth, H. Maxwell, C. Reid, M. Grey, R. S. Smyth, J. Robertson, C. Leeper, J. Robinson, H. W. Jones, W. Clarke, A. B. Babington, H. B. Barton, solicitor, J. B. Burton, solicitor, T. Patton, M. D. Begley, J. G. Moore, Andrew Beattie, D.L., J. R. Hanna, G. C. Martin, N. Patterson, G. Dougherty, W. H. Spence, M. C. Loosfield, T. Mayes, T. Johnson, T. Wade, R. Robb, R. Martin, G. A. M'Crady, H. M. O'Connell, W. S. Murrison, W. V. Seddall, J. H. S. Russell, T. Wood (Ex-Lord Mayor), Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., J. M. Whitaker, W. Boyle, solicitor, A. Norman, D.L., T. J. Campbell, T. M. Gerrard, Thomas Pepperd, James Leech, J. Clements, G. Keon, G. R. Garvey, J. Cowie, A. G. Joyce, S. B. Herbert, R. Ross, T. Fitzpatrick, R. Kincaid, T. Pim, G. W. Jacob, G. Dray, D. Bayley, J. Beckett, J. Pim, Atkins, R. J. Younge, J. Williamson, R. H. Moore, Robert Boyd, Robert J. Small, A. C. Williams, A. Irwin, J. Malachi Muldoon, Frederick H. Crosskerty.

Floral tributes were received in Dublin from:—

Mrs. A. L. Horner (widow), Nan, Jack, and Fred. (children), Margaret (sister), Jeannie (sister), Wm. Horner (brother), and Mrs. Horner; Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Robb, F. J. Robb (nephew), A. M. Robb, Mrs. John Martin, Miss Kathleen Robb (niece-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Donaghy (cousin), Mr. and Mrs. C. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Rita, H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Martin, Mr. J. J. Nelson, Mr. Cricknell, Mrs. M'Elligr, Mrs. Hampden shaw, Mrs. A. Dickson, Mrs. Fabiff, Mr. R. J. Quail, Mr. and Mrs. H. Quail, Mr. and Mrs. Quail, Mr. and Mrs. John Mooney, representatives of the Irish Unionist party in the House of Commons, colleagues of the North-West Bar, colleagues on the Board of St. Andrew's College, members of Masonic Lodge 494, Bradmaster, teachers, and pupils of St. Andrew's College, employees of Messrs. J. Robb and Co., Limited.

Among the very numerous messages of sympathy received by Mrs. Horner were the following telegrams:—

Greatly grieved to read the news of your terrible sorrow. Accept my sympathy in your loss and share the loss of a devoted colleague and friend.—Rowland Ganson.

Deeply grieved to hear of your sad bereavement. Accept the sincere sympathy of myself and all the Irish Unionist members. We have lost a loyal and much esteemed colleague.—Lonsdale.

Intensely grieved at unexpected and news. Accept assurance of our sincere sympathy.—Beasie.

Sincere sympathy in sad bereavement.—P. O'Donnell, M.P.

Heartfelt sympathy with you all in your great sorrow. Every mourns the loss of one of her most distinguished sons.—Anderson, Mayor.

On behalf of the Ulster Unionist Council, I desire to express their deep sympathy with you in your bereavement, and their sense of the great loss which the Unionist cause has suffered by the death of your husband.—Dawson Bates, Secretary.

On behalf of the Executive of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, I desire to express our deep sympathy and regret at the loss of one who did so much for the Unionist cause.—Rowan Solomon, Chairman.

Please accept sincerest sympathy from Caledon Woollen Mills.—Pelham.

Messages were also received from:—

Captain Lipsett, a member of the North West Bar, at present at the Front; Lady Caledon, Lord Banbury, Mrs. Carnaghan Ferral, Mr. Pelham Burn, Thomas Adderley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Rea, Mr. H. De F. Montgomery, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. Wm. John Moore, Mr. Copeland Trimble, and Mr. and Mrs. Girvan.

Mr. A. G. Waller had charge of the funeral arrangements.

FUNERAL IN BELFAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELFAST, SATURDAY.

The remains of Mr. Andrew L. Horner were interred to-day in the City Cemetery, Belfast, amid universal manifestations of sorrow. The remains arrived in Belfast from Dublin at a quarter to twelve o'clock. The railway platform was a large and representative gathering of leading citizens and representatives of various political organisations, with which the late Mr. Horner was associated.

The Unionist Parliamentary party were represented by the Right Hon Robert Thompson, D.L., M.P., Colonel R. Sharman-Crawford, D.L., M.P.; and Mr. H. Barnie, M.P.; and Mr. Samuel Young, M.P., attended on behalf of the Irish Nationalist party. Rev. Samuel Prenter, D.D., senior minister, and Rev. Frederick C. Gibson, junior minister, were present on behalf of Ormond quay Presbyterian Church; and Dr. Foy, Dublin, the deceased gentleman's medical attendant, also travelled from Dublin. The following deputations were also present—Ulster Council—General Sir George Richardson, Colonel Hackett Pain, C.B.; Colonel Fred. H. Crawford, Lieut.-Col. A. N. Anderson, Messrs. S. B. Quin, H. T. Whitaker, Edward Jessamy, T. E. Willis, and Robert Gibson; Unionist Clubs of Ireland—Messrs. Edward Schaier (chairman), and R. W. D. Montgomery (Hon. Treasurer); South Tyrone Unionist Association—Messrs. Hugh de F. Montgomery, D.L., Anketell Moutray, D.L., J. Carnaghan Ferral, D.L., W. Coulter (secretary), J. J. Rea (Conducting Agent), W. S. Barnett (Chief Registration Agent), Robert Reid, James Boyd, Wm. Bailey, Robert Montgomery, and Joseph Patton, J.P.; North Fermanagh Unionist Association—Messrs. W. Cooslard Trimble, J.P., and R. H. Ritchie; South Fermanagh Unionist Association—Mr. S. C. Clarke. Mr. George H. Smith, K.C. (father of the North-East Bar), represented the circuit. The City Corporation, the Harbour Board, the Water Board, and the Board of Guardians were also strongly represented.

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. PRENTER.

At the City Cemetery a short Service was conducted in the Church by Rev. J. W. Gibson, Rev. Dr. Prenter, Rev. J. L. Donaghy, and Rev. A. Macafee. In the course of his address, Rev. Dr. Prenter said the sudden death of Mr. Horner had fallen on him as a peculiar personal blow, from which it would not be easy to recover. He had known him as intimately as it was possible for two men to know one another ever since his early student days. Even during the last fortnight letters of the most friendly character passed between them, and now with the swiftness almost of a soldier's death he he had fallen in the midst of battle, in the midst of a public career, as stainless, as dauntless, as strenuous, as full of promise as ever knighthood knew or chivalry conceived. His dear friend had suddenly dropped out of the ranks of fighting men, and amidst the tears of all who knew him entered upon that higher invisible sphere where beyond these tumultuous voices there was peace. His brethren at the Bar, his comrades in the political arena, his constituents in South Tyrone, and his friends in other manifold walks of life will speak of his shining abilities, of his brilliant public services, of his indefatigable and unflagging activities; but he (Dr Prenter) thought there was no one in a better position than he was to say a word about him simply as a man, and, in the hushed presence of death, which proclaimed a truce to controversy, and simplified the touch of nature which made the whole world kin, he felt that it would be unseemly if he did not say it. Mr. Horner needed no panegyric, for his public record was his own modest monument. Neither did he need an interpreter, for his career was prosecuted in the open light of day, without any of the clouds that cast shadows, or any perplexing paradoxes which challenged scrutiny. From first to last their dear friend moved in an even and harmonious orbit, true as steel to the fixed points of integrity and honour, and obedient as a magnet to the ruling powers both of God and man. During all the years he had known him his one dominating idea was at all times and all circumstances simply to do his duty. It was this sense of duty that was the one ruling passion of his life. It was that which gave him a certain aspect of austerity to his life, but it rounded his character and gave consistency to his career. His parents intended him for the ministry of the Irish Presbyterian Church; he believed profoundly the Christian doctrines of that Church. Though he struck out in early life for the profession of the law, he never departed a hair's breadth from his Church's creed. He came to be chosen as a deacon of the congregation of Ormond quay church, which involved the acceptance of the doctrines and standards of his Church, and in that Scriptural faith he lived and died. It was all in that that they discovered the inner secret of his character. The ground plan of his life was simplicity itself, and it explained everything about him. Ireland was poorer that day through the removal of one of her distinguished and well-beloved sons. Just when he was apparently engaged in his most active service, just when they could least afford to lose a leader so public spirited and so able to lose to surmount difficulties and bring about reconciliations, he had fallen out of their ranks, exhausted, perhaps, under the heavy burden which weighed upon his shoulders. They all felt themselves the poorer through that sudden bereavement. They would miss the cheery companionship, the hopeful spirit, the wise counsel, the faithful friendship of one who might have counted on length of days, and who appeared only to be ripening for the full harvest of his labours. But far greatest of all was the loss which had been sustained by the home, which was shrouded that day in sorrow, by her whose loneliness was too sacred for words, and by the children who would not again hear their father's voice or see their father's face.

The Service concluded with the Benediction.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ORMOND QUAY CHURCH.

There was a special Memorial Service at the Ormond quay Presbyterian Church yesterday in connection with the death of Mr. Horner. The lessons were read by Rev. F. C. Gibson, M.A., and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Prenter, D.D., who made special references to the work of Mr. Horner as a deacon of the church and to the splendid services which he rendered in connection with the erection of the Presbyterian orphanage in the North side of Dublin. That church and the whole of Ireland was, he said, the poorer through this sudden bereavement.

A SUPPRESSED NEWSPAPER.

RESUMPTION OF PUBLICATION ALLOWED.

MILITARY CONDITIONS.

PRESS BUREAU, SUNDAY.

The Ministry of Munitions place the following at the disposal of the Press:—

The following undertaking has been signed by the editor and the solicitor to *The Forward* newspaper, which was suppressed at the beginning of January.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of *The Forward* Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., hereby undertake not to issue or publish any matter calculated to prejudice the military interests or safety of the country in the present crisis, or to impede or to interfere with the production or supply of munitions of war, or cause disaffection with the Munitions of War Acts, or with the policy of the dilution of labour, and to stipulate with any company by which the paper is printed (that in case of doubt such matter shall be submitted for approval to the Press Bureau.

(Signed) Theodase Johnston, editor; E. Beasjn Mitchell, solicitor.

A satisfactory undertaking has also been given by the directors of the Civic Press, Ltd., which printed the newspaper. In view of these undertakings permission has been given by the military authorities for that newspaper to resume publication, and for the Civic Press to resume its ordinary business.

It was officially announced in Glasgow last night that *The Forward* would resume publication on Friday.

SOUTH TYRONE VACANCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OMAGH, SUNDAY.

It was freely rumoured in Nationalist circles in Omagh on Saturday that Mr. John Redmond, solicitor, Dungannon, would be asked to stand for South Tyrone in the Nationalist interests. It is understood that the Nationalists of the division are anxious to select the seat, but they will be guided by the opinion of headquarters. The general feeling amongst Nationalists is that a Nationalist would have a better prospect of success than a Unionist. Mr. Skeffington, at the last County Council elections, contested the Clogher Division against Mr. Anketell Moutray, D.L., and polled the solid Nationalist vote.

IRISH MEMBERS FOR SHORTHORN SOCIETY.

At a Council meeting of the Shorthorn Society, held under the presidency of Mr. Parnin Moore, the following breeders of shorthorns in Ireland were elected members:—Lady Muriel Close, Drum Manor, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; Messrs. W. R. Henderson, Sherrygroom House, Dungannon; William G. Hoey, Dyan House, Caledon, Co. Tyrone; William A. Sheldon, Ashfield House, Raphoe, Co. Donegal, and Mr. John J. Stephens, Tomnalagh House, Ferns, Wexford. Letters were received, with thanks, from the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Ulster Society, in acceptance of the offer of handsome prizes in the shorthorn classes at their shows in 1916. Amongst those present from Ireland at the meeting was Lord Rathdonnell, Lisnavagh, Rathvilly; while the Right Hon. Frederick Wrench sent an apology for his absence.

SUNDAY CINEMA PERFORMANCES IN RATHMINES.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of Christ Church (Presbyterian), Rathgar, held on 28th inst., upwards of three hundred members being present, a resolution, strongly protesting against the giving of Sunday cinematograph performances in the Township of Rathmines, was passed unanimously, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Urban District Council, and represent the views of the congregation on the subject.

The Official Board of the Charleston road Methodist Church desires to record its hearty concurrence with the decision of the Rathmines Urban Council to prohibit the opening of cinema theatres on Sundays. It is convinced that the carrying out of this decision of the Council will make for the highest welfare of the township. It assures the Council that its action in this matter is cordially endorsed by the members of the church, which this board represents, and it expects that the Council will abide by the decision so wisely made.

FIERCE GALE IN ROSCOMMON.

Not for many years has there been in Roscommon such a fierce storm of wind and rain as that which passed over the town and district on Friday night and all day on Saturday. The wind at times rose to the height of a gale, and was accompanied by a heavy rainfall. There was considerable damage to house property, particularly to thatched dwellings. Trees in young plantations also suffered.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY MUSICAL RECITALS.

The Brodsky Quartet will give a recital of classical music in the theatre of the Royal Dublin

Why you should invest in 5% Exchequer Bonds.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Per Acts 29 Vict. c. 25; 32 Vict. c. 6; and 5 & 6 Geo. V. c. 55.

Bearing Interest from the date of purchase at £5 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly on the 1st June and the 1st December.

REPAYABLE AT PAR ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1920.

Price of Issue fixed by H.M. Treasury at £100 per Cent.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to receive until further notice applications for Exchequer Bonds as above.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, and will bear interest at £5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly by coupon, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the 1st June, 1916, from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue will be accepted, together with all undue Coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Bonds of this issue, and the Interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shewn in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled, nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Where a Bond belongs to such a holder, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax, or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Applications for Bonds, which must in every case be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, may be lodged by hand at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C., on any business day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon); or they may be forwarded to the Bank through the post. Where payment is made otherwise than in cash or Banker's draft on the Bank of England, the amount of interest payable in respect of the relative Bonds on the 1st June, 1916, will be calculated as from the date on which the proceeds of the payment are actually received by the Bank.

In all cases in which the Bank are asked to forward Bonds by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the Applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

A provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the Definitive Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application.

Bonds of this issue (as the Coupon payable 1st June, 1916, for interest in respect of the broken period) may be lodged for registration in the books of the Bank of England, on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond. Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of £100, in the same manner as Inscribed Stock, may be reconverted at any time into Bonds to Bearer without payment of any fee.

Dividends on registered holdings will be paid by warrants which will be transmitted by post.

Applications must be made either upon the Coupon printed below or upon the printed forms which may be obtained, together with copies of this Prospectus, at the Bank of England, at the Bank of Ireland; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; and at any Bank, Money Order Office, or Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
16th December, 1915.

THE soldier does not grudge offering his life to his Country. He offers it freely, for his life may be the price of Victory. But Victory cannot be won without money as well as men, and your money is needed.

Unlike the soldier, the investor runs no risk. If you invest in Exchequer Bonds your money, capital and interest, is secured on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, the premier security of the world.

Repayment in full is guaranteed on December 1st, 1920.

There are important privileges attached to these Bonds in connection with subscriptions for future War Loans. (Read the Prospectus in the adjoining column.) You cannot get 5 per cent. for five years with the same complete security in any other way.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.

Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.

They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.

Trustees can hold them by having them registered.

The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20, and £50 Bonds, full particulars of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

Exchequer Bonds can be issued and registered at the Bank of Ireland.

YOU MAY USE THIS FORM.

EXCHEQUER BONDS

Bearing Interest at £5 per Cent. per Annum, payable half-yearly.
Repayable at Par on the 1st December, 1920.

PRICE OF ISSUE—£100 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

In terms of the Prospectus dated the 16th December, 1915, I/We hereby apply for (a) £_____, say, _____ pounds, of the above-mentioned Bonds as detailed below, and I/We agree to accept that, or any less amount which you may allot to me/us.

The sum of (b) £_____, being the amount of the required payment (namely £100 for every £100 of Bonds applied for), is enclosed herewith.

_____	Bonds of	£100	£_____
_____	do.	£200	£_____
_____	do.	£500	£_____
_____	do.	£1,000	£_____
_____	do.	£5,000	£_____
	TOTAL		£_____

Name in full and Address _____
(This must be signed by applicant)
_____

Date, _____ 191

(a) Applications must be for not less than £100, and must be for multiples of £100.
(b) Cheques should be made payable to "bearer" *not to "order,"* and should be *crossed*:—"Bank of England, a/c Exchequer Bonds."

Every Exchequer Bond you buy will help to win the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

Why you should invest in 5% Exchequer Bonds.

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In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue will be accepted, together with all undue Coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

Bonds of this issue, and the Interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shewn in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled, nor ordinarily resident, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Where a Bond belongs to such a holder, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax, or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

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A provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the Definitive Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application.

Bonds of this issue (ex the Coupon payable 1st June, 1916, for interest in respect of the broken period) may be lodged for registration in the books of the Bank of England, on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond. Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of £100, in the same manner as Inscribed Stock, may be reconverted at any time into Bonds to Bearer without payment of any fee.

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BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON,
16th December, 1915.

Every Exchequer Bond you buy will help to win the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

YOU MAY USE THIS FORM.

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_____	do.	£500	£_____
_____	do.	£1,000	£_____
_____	do.	£5,000	£_____
	TOTAL		£_____

Name in full and Address _____
(This must be signed by applicant.)

Date, _____ 191

(a) Applications must be for not less than £100, and must be for multiples of £100.
(b) Cheques should be made payable to "bearer" *not to "order,"* and should be *crossed*:—"Bank of England, a/c Exchequer Bonds."

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S LIST.

SECOND INSTALMENT.

The following is the second instalment of the names of officers and men mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch. The concluding portion of the list will be published tomorrow:—

GENERAL LIST.

Temp. Sec. Lieut. P. Maddock.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Maj. P. B. Fraser.
Maj. C. W. Horton.
Temp. Maj. F. Hodsoll.
Capt. J. L. Garstin.
No. S4/064935 Staff Sergt.-Maj. H. N. Graham, No. S/16257 Staff Sergt.-Maj. H. Stuart, No. S/21906, Staff Sergt.-Maj. C. M. B. Cooper, No. S/19238 Staff Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt. (Acting Staff Sergt.-Maj.) R. Clayson, No. SS/5508 temp. Staff Sergt.-Maj. E. A. Cooper, No. S4/056067 Pte. (Acting Staff Sergt.-Maj.) G. H. Newman, No. S/17645 Staff Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt. H. J. Spencer, No. S/15052 Staff Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt. W. G. Bent, No. SS/5438 Staff Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt. A. E. Hatton, No. SS/592 Pte. (Acting Staff Sergt.) J. J. Dowling, No. SS/524 Pte. (Act. Sergt.) G. Whitson, No. S/40816256 Pte. (Act. Sergt.) H. W. Anderson, No. S4/059994 Pte. (Act. Sergt.) W. G. Anderson, No. SS/5285 (Act. Sergt.) E. C. Hall, No. S/24180 Corpl. R. W. Bruce, No. SS/5578 Corpl. G. E. Williams, No. S/023019 Pte. (Act. Corpl) W. Clark, No. S/4/039787 Pte. P. W. Jaramor, No. S/4/042617 Pte. H. Gray, No. S4/055944 Pte. R. H. Singleton, No. M/2/048022 Pte. (M.T.) E. McGrory, No. T/4/064268 Driver E. C. Cooper, attached 31st Field Ambulance, No. T/4/071076 Driver W. Pedwood, attached 31st Field Ambulance, No. T/2SR/02513 Driver K. Baverstock, attached 31st Field Ambulance, No. T/2SR/04122 Driver A. J. W. Walker, No. S4/044415 Pte. A. Rowe.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. D. D. Shanahan.
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Nicholls, M.B.
Lieut.-Col. W. P. Gwynn.
Lieut.-Col. T. C. MacKenzie, D.S.O.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. M. Kelly, M.B.
Maj. Benson, M.B.
Maj. R. R. Lewis.
Capt. J. V. Moore (Special Reserve).
Capt. K. M. Levi, Army Medical Corps, Australian Contingent (killed).
Capt. C. Cassidy, M.B.
Capt. J. C. Young, M.D. (Special Reserve).
Capt. F. J. H. T. Freer, M.B. (Special Reserve).
Capt. A. Glen, M.B. (Special Reserve).
Capt. G. S. Pirie, M.B. (Special Reserve).
Temp. Capt. R. B. Lilly.
Temp. Capt. C. D. H. Barr.
Temp. Capt. J. H. Aikman, M.B.
Lieut. H. H. R. Bayley.
Temp. Lieut. W. Macdonald.
Temp. Lieut. T. A. Peel, M.B. (died of wounds).
Temp. Lieut. H. B. Atlee, M.D.
Temp. Lieut. G. S. Goodwin, M.D.
No. 47375 Sergt.-Maj. A. L. Smith, No. 32923 Sergt.-Maj. (temp. Qtr.-Mtr.) F. L. Wallace, No. 31441 Staff Sergt. G. Hooker, No. 8672 Staff Sergt. (temp. Qtr.-Mtr.) P. Cunningham, No. 34054 Sergt. J. Entwistle, No. 36287 Sergt. J. Sherrington, No. 47212 Sergt. W. T. Tesseyman, No. 19746 Sergt. W. F. Bodwell, No. 32611 Pte. (Act. Lce.-Sergt) G. Hughes, No. 33542 Cpl. S. A. Fitch, No. 32765 Pte. (Act. Corpl.) W. Green, No. 27827 Pte. D. W. Jones, No. 39419 Pte. (Act. Lce.-Cpl.) G. F. Veitch, No. 39738 Pte. A. Gowans, No. 35798 Pte. T. Dickenson, No. 44900 Pte. H. Dickenson, No. 36562 Pte. L. B. Pte. W. D. Storey, No. 36562 Pte. L. B. Carlton (killed), No. 47589 Pte. S. S. Holt, No. 54033 Pte. H. Herrocks, No. 38827 Pte. G. B. Pountney.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (TERRITORIAL FORCE).

Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser, M.B., Highland Field Ambulance.
Maj. (temporary Lieut.-Col.) E. J. R. Evatt, M.B., Welsh Field Ambulance.
Capt. D. J. Green, M.D., Welsh Field Ambulance.
Capt. G. Raymond.
Capt. A. Findlater, M.D., London Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.
Capt. C. H. Fitzgerald.
Capt. F. S. Bedale, M.B., East Lancashire Field Ambulance.
Capt. M. B. Rutherford, Welsh Field Ambulance.
Capt. H. E. Quick, M.B., F.R.C.S., Welsh Field Ambulance.
Capt. J. Macquartie, M.B.
Capt. W. R. Hudson-Mills, F.R.C.S.
Capt. 156 Act. Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt. G. H. Lawrence, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 980 Act. Staff-Sergt. W. D. Gibb, Highland Field Ambulance; No. 317 Corpl. T. Fearon, East Lancashire Field Ambulance; No. 1092 Corpl. M. McCourt, Lowland Field Ambulance; No. 2000 Corpl. W. Scott, East Anglian Field Ambulance; No. 1050 Lce.-Corpl. J. Burhill, attached Welsh Field Company, Royal Engineers; No. 1782 Lce.-Corpl. H. F. Phillips, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 1811 Pte. (Act. Lce.-Corpl.) A. T. Jones, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 1960 Pte. C. G. Jones, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 1677 Pte. C. Morgan, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 2017 Pte. A. J. Large, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 2167 Pte. T. Bryant, Welsh Field Ambulance; No. 922 Pte. A. B. Jones, West Lancashire Field Ambulance; No. 410, Pte. A. Poole, East Lancashire Field Ambulance.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. M. Stephen.
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. (temporary Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt.) F. Kirby.
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. (temp. Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Capt.) R. A. Smith.
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon. Lieut. T. R. Lewis.
No. 3949 Conductor W. H. Simpson, No. 3575 Conductor A. E. Bellinger, No. 767 Armourer Sergt.-Maj. G. H. Simons, No. 01245 Staff-Sergt. (Act. Sub-Conductor) A. Poole, No. 01737 Staff-Sergt. (Act. Sub-Conductor) J. Turner, No. 01284 Staff-Sergt. (Act. Squad. Qtr.-Mtr.-Sergt.) W. J. Fryer, No. 01435 Cpl. (Act. Sergt.) T. Danson, No. 7453 Pte. (Act. Sec. Corpl.) E. H. Fry, No. 01660 Lce.-Corpl. S. G. Blatchford, No. 7393 Lce.-Corpl. G. Morgan.

ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, Principal Chaplain, Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class.
Rev. C. L. H. Beardmore, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
Rev. O. Creighton, temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
Rev. T. A. Harker, temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
Rev. W. Murphy, Hon. Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class (temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class).
Rev. Canon R. A. McClean, temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class.
Rev. W. Leighton, Temp. Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, retired pay.
Rev. E. P. Edwards, Chaplain, 4th Class (Territorial Force).

EGYPTIAN WORKS BATTALION.

Capt. H. Claxton.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

STAFF.

Maj. Hon. A. G. V. Peel, Bedfordshire Yeomanry, temp. Maj., Royal Marines); Capt. (temp. Maj.) E. F. P. Sketchley, D.S.O., Royal Marine Light Infantry; Capt. G. P. Lathbury, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Lieut. (temp. Capt.) A. C. M. Paris, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (temp. Capt. Royal Marines).

DRAKE BATTALION.

Com. H. D. King, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; Lieut.-Com. Sir J. H. Campbell, Bt., Lieut.-Com. N. F. Wells, No. Po./109000 R.F.R./B/878 Petty Officer T. Bell, No. 789/R.M.B. Band Corpl. J. Allen, No. K.P.3 Act. Leading Seaman D. Bullen, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

NELSON BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Evelegh, Royal Marine Light Infantry (killed); Lieut.- E. M. Shaner, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; Sub-Lieut. F. H. F. Martin, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (died of wounds); No. London Z/537 Petty Officer C. R. Barker, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

HAWKE BATTALION.

No. Z/1312/L Able Seaman G. N. Peel, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

HOWE BATTALION.

No. Tyneside Z/1878/R.N.V.R., Chief Petty Officer A. B. Boyes (dead); No. Ch./S.S./109662 R.F.R./B/10660 Leading Seaman W. G. Soper (killed).

HOOD BATTALION.

No. Ch./281606 R.F.R./B/4929 Petty Officer F. Mitchell, No. Ch./SS./104758 R.F.R./B/8544 Leading Seaman S. Haines.

CHATHAM BATTALION.

No. Ch./S/224 Pte. R. McIlvenny, Royal Marine Light Infantry; No. Ch./S/448 Pte. F. E. Dowson, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

PORTSMOUTH BATTALION.

Col. Second Commandant F. W. Luard, Royal Marine Light Infantry (killed); Maj. J. A. M. A. Clark, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Temp. Lieut. C. H. F. Woolley, Royal Marines; Temp. Second Lieut. F. A. Erskine, Royal Marines (killed); Second Lieut. (temp. Lieut.) E. B. C. Dougherty, Royal Marines (killed); No. Po./7770 Sergt. J. C. Dunn, Royal Marine Light Infantry; No. Po./8662 Sergt. M. W. Minter, Royal Marine Light Infantry; No. Ch./8862/858 R.F.R. Pte. C. R. Bell, Royal Marine Light Infantry; No. P.O. 17401 Pte. R. H. Johnson, Royal Marine Light Infantry (died of wounds).

PLYMOUTH BATTALION.

Capt. B. G. Weller, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Temp. Lieut. M. C. Browne, D.S.C., Royal Marines; Second Lieut. (temp. Lieut.) F. C. Law, Royal Marines; No. Ch/15463 Corpl. A. R. Grainger, No. Ply./15925 Corpl. J. McDowall, No. Ply./S/468 Pte. J. H. Wilks, No. Ply./17604 Pte. P. E. Bruguier (dead), No. Ply./S/390 Pte. A. Prince (died of wounds), No. Ply./16743 Pte. W. Scott (killed).

DEAL BATTALION.

No. Ply./16368 Pte. H. Mills Royal Marine Light Infantry (died of wounds).

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Temp. Capt. E. H. Lamb, D.S.C., Royal Marines; Lieut. H. W. Laws, D.S.O., Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; Lieut. R. K. Morcom, No. Deal/587 Sergt. G. A. Burn.

1st FIELD AMBULANCE.

No. Deal S/3157 Staff. Sgt. B. J. Carr.
No. Deal S/3154 Pte. H. Slater.

2nd FIELD AMBULANCE.

No. Deal S/3146 Sergt. S. T. Gething.

3rd FIELD AMBULANCE.

No. Deal S/3251 Staff-Sergt. D. Booth.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

No. Ply./481 Lce.-Sergt. F. Wolstenholme No. Po./S/313 Lce.-Corpl. W. A. Wilson.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Rev. B. J. Failes.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) H. B. Walker, C.B., D.S.O.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) N. M. Smyth, V.C.
Col. (tem. Brig.-Gen.) Sir A. H. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) F. G. Hughes.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. Monash, C.B.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. Cunliffe-Owen, C.B., R.A.
Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) J. J. T. Hobbs, C.B.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. Antill, C.B., Australian Imperial Force.
Brevet Maj. (temp. Lieut.-Col.) Lord C. Cavendish Bentinck, Reserve of Officers.
Maj. A. M. Ross, West Yorkshire Regt.
Maj. C. M. Wagstaff, C.I.E., Royal Engineers.
Maj. H. G. Reid, Army Service Corps.
Maj. W. R. Finnwell, Lancashire Regt.
Maj. A. C. Temperley, Norfolk Regt.
Maj. N. Fitzherbert, New Zealand Military Forces.
Capt. D. M. King, Liverpool Regt.
Capt. W. H. Hastings, 92nd Punjabis.
Capt. C. G. Powles, New Zealand Military Forces.
Capt. T. R. Eastwood, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. J. S. S. Anderson, Australian Imperial Force.
Capt. W. P. Farr, Australian Imperial Force.
Capt. C. A. King, New Zealand Military Forces.
Capt. N. W. B. B. Thome, New Zealand Staff Corps.
Capt. C. F. D. Cook, Wellington Battalion, New Zealand Military Forces.
Capt. P. B. Henderson, New Zealand Staff Corps.
Capt. J. M. Rose, New Zealand Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. T. G. Rhodes, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve).
Sec. Lieut. F. L. Hindley, New Zealand Military Forces.
No. 1196 Sergt. Maj. H. E. Wawn, Australian Imperial Forces.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BRIDGING TRAIN.

Lieut.-Com. L. S. Bracegirdle, R.A.N.; Lieut. T. A. Bond, R.A.N.R.; Chief Warrant Officer H. Francis Shepherd, R.A.N.R.; No. 102 Chief Petty Officer J. H. Beton, No. 42 Petty Officer S. Plender, No. 175 Leading Seaman J. McF. Harvey, No. 108 Able Seaman T. McCarron.

AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY.

Maj. O. F. Phillips, Maj. W. L. H. Burgess, Capt. C. A. Callaghan, D.S.O.; Capt. W. C. N. Waite, Capt. G. McLaughlin, Capt. A. H. K. Jopp, Lieut. F. J. Ross, Lieut. S. E. Sinclair, Sergt. Maj. (Warrant Officer) J. S. Stamps, No. 805 Corpl. S. D. Cook, No. 1796 Corpl. N. Miller, No. 1645 Corpl. W. H. East, No. 1665 Bom. I. C. McKinnon, No. 2292 Bom. E. Baynes (killed); No. 1678 Bom. A. F. Dingwall, No. 2020 Gunner P. A. Medhurst, No. 1619 Gunner S. A. Hillbeck, No. 2270 Gunner C. Ford, Carr (killed); No. 3522 Gunner J. J. Reid, No. 1536 Driver A. J. Younger, No. 540 Gunner F. T. Brem (killed).

AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERS:

Maj. J. M. C. Corlette, Maj. A. M. Martyn, Capt. R. J. Dyer, Lieut. J. H. Mimms, Lieut. G. G. S. Gordon, Lieut. R. G. Hamilton, Sec. Lieut. H. Greenway, Sec. Lieut. G. N. Croker, No. 192 Act. Sergt. J. Graham, No. 156 Corpl. A. Sheppard, No. 45 Corpl. A. T. Ewart, No. 110 Act. Corpl. G. C. Wilson, No. 26 Act. Sec. Corpl. S. Elliott, No. 120 Lce. Corpl. J. J. Lobb, No. 73 Lce.-Corpl. L. J. Jordon, No. 72 Lce.-Corpl. J. Climpson, No. 160 Sapper H. E. Townshend, No. 41 Sapper S. Vincent, No. 29 Sapper C. H. Batchelor, No. 101 Sapper V. H. Allison, No. 597 Sapper S. Kelly, No. 100 Driver A. J. Jones.

AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS.

1st LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Lieut. G. H. L. Harris; No. 562 Corpl. E. E. Collett, No. 566 Corpl. T. J. Keys, No. 437 Pte. B. C. Tancred, No. 397 Pte. F. Barrow, No. 570 Pte. W. Little, No. 439 Pte. A. E. Thompson, No. 36 Pte. B. T. Barnes.

2nd LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Maj. T. W. Glasgow, D.S.O.

4th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

No. 265 Lce.-Corpl. R. B. Forsyth, No. 128 Trooper W. Kerr.

5th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Maj. S. Midgley, D.S.O.; No. 355 Pte. W. E. Sing.

6th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Capt. G. C. Somerville; No. 212 Sergt. P. F. Ryan, No. 446 Trooper C. B. Paul.

7th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

No. 359 Lce.-Corpl. F. P. Curran.

8th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. G. Wilson (killed); No. 225 Lce.-Corpl. J. A. Anderson, No. 515 Trumpeter L. G. Lawry, No. 678 Trooper F. L. A. Beckett.

9th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Sec. Lieut. J. M. McDonald; No. 166 Pte. W. N. Morrison, No. 283 Pte. G. C. Howell.

10th LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.

Maj. J. B. Scott, Capt. H. P. Fry (killed); No. 459 Sgt. J. A. Gollan, No. 404 Sgt. H. C. Foss, No. 449 Corpl. E. T. McCleary, No. 295 Lce.-Corpl. W. J. Hampshire, No. 468 Trooper E. T. Roberts, No. 110 Trooper H. D. Firns (killed), No. 80 Trooper F. McMahon (killed).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

In Saturday's list of those mentioned in despatches the name of Second Lieutenant F. G. Heuston, 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers, was erroneously given as Henston. Second Lieutenant Frederick Gibson Heuston was the son of the late Surgeon Francis T. Heuston, 15 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and was last August officially reported wounded and missing, and later unofficially known to be killed. He was a student in the Medical School, Trinity College, and received his commission shortly after the outbreak of the war. His twin brother, Captain F. R. Heuston, Royal Canadian Regiment, has been for the past year on active service in France.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Downing, Commanding the 7th Service Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who has been mentioned in despatches for his services in the Dardanelles, is a son of Dr. Samuel Downing, formerly Professor of Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, and a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Downing, D.S.O., 8th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Downing was in the Reserve of Officers when the war began, and was appointed to the command of the 7th Dublins on the formation of the battalion in August, 1914. He was Adjutant of the 4th (Royal City of Dublin Militia) Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers during its services in the South African War (Queen's medal with three clasps).

Figuring in the list of officers upon whose services General Sir Ian Hamilton has brought under the notice of the War Office in connection with operations in the Dardanelles is that of the Rev. Canon R. A. McClean, temporary Chaplain to the Forces, who was formerly Rector of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick. Soldiers who have arrived in London from the scene of recent hostilities speak in terms of admiration of Canon McClean's dauntless courage and usefulness, and express regret that he is now prostrated by enteric fever at Alexandria.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

SERMON BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The Archbishop of Dublin yesterday dedicated a stained-glass window in memory of Mary Jane Sharpe, in the presence of a large congregation at Morning Service in St. James's Church, Dublin. The clergymen who assisted were the Rector of St. James's (Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.D.), the Curate (Rev. Christopher Shaw, M.A.), and the Rev. T. Gordon Sharpe, M.A. His Grace preached from the text, "His servants shall serve Him, and they shall see His face."—Revelation xxii., iv. 3 and 4. He said that he had come to dedicate a window which had been placed there in memory of a good woman, placed in the church where she had been accustomed to pray; and on such occasions people thought more of life than of death; they thought rather of their friend's life in the present than of the works and lights in the past. And that was what he proposed to speak about—the present life of the blessed dead, about which we know so very much less than we should like to know. We know very little, indeed, about the life of the departed (the preacher continued). Scripture exhibits remarkable reserve, and Our Lord Himself was reticent, as it seems, in speaking of it. Perhaps it would not be possible to express in our human speech the conditions of that new life. We know but little; but we should know nothing at all were it not for the Revelation of life in Christ, which is the sure foundation of our hopes of every Christian soul. And what does that Revelation teach us? First, then, we know this: that they will continue—the departed in Christ—the same men and women that we have known, the same, yet transfigured. For Our Lord, when He came back to the world immediately after His passion, said, "It is I Myself," no strange and unreal phantom; and so far His resurrection is the type and pattern of our own. The blessed do continue the same, yet transfigured, and we may try to think what such transfiguration means it must mean this at least—that all that is accidental or superficial in the man or woman has passed away, and that the spirits their remains are the essential things, the roots of character, the things which make the men and women that we know what they are, the essential things that determine their character. And what are these? St. Paul tells us Faith, Hope, Love, these are the things that abide. You observe he does not say, as he has sometimes been supposed to say, that Faith and Hope do not last, and that Love does. In the teaching of St. Paul the essential things are Faith, Hope, Love, and these abide. And it is in proportion as a man or a woman has exhibited these qualities in this world, in the intercourse and companionship of earthly life, that we can best realise their continued life in the world to come.

Dr. Bernard then considered faith, hope, and love separately. The future life, he said, was a life of service to which this present life was the overture. In the overture of a great oratorio were and there we caught, as we listened, phrases and chords which were anticipatory and prophetic of the larger and fuller harmonies in which the piece was set. So, it might be with our present life—the Great Master with His harmonies knew how wonderfully they were to be enlarged and fulfilled in the life to come. Let them take the case of a young life cut short before the spring-time of promise had borne its fruit. That was in the thoughts of many hearts in these tremendous days of sacrifice and grief. Of how many thousands was it true that all the love and care of years had led up to one short, sharp day of trial—a gallant day, and then the end. But in God's good world nothing was in vain; no promise of nature was unfulfilled.

His Grace was told that the window which would presently be dedicated to Mrs. Frederick Sharpe suggested these thoughts, which he expressed in her home. That life was a life of faith, and in this faith lay our way of service in the dark. It was in proportion as a man or a woman exhibited faith, hope, and charity in the service of God in this life that we could realise most confidently the continuance of that service in the world which for the present was hidden from our eyes.

After the sermon His Archbishop, with the other clergymen, proceeded to the nave of the church, and dedicated the memorial window. The subject of the window, as indicated in His Grace's address, is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." In the two lights are figures emblematical of Faith and Hope, while in the quatrefoil above the Pelican, as a type of charity, is shown feeding her young from her own breast. Faith, in the rich purple of gold garments, holds aloft a lighted lamp—her other hand rests on a highly ornamented shield. The figure of Hope, draped in green and blue, holds a star, and leans on an anchor. Above are the texts, "For this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our Faith," and "Our hope is ever in Thee." In the small panels in the lops and bases of the lights, are scenes showing Old and New Testament examples of these virtues, with Faith (1) the Centurion's servant kneeling before Christ; (2) the sacrifice of Isaac. With Hope (1), the wise men following the star; and (2) the Ark tossing on the stormy seas and the dove flying towards it. The colour through the window is extremely rich and harmonious, the treatment, especially in the draperies, being most original and elaborate. And this very thoughtful design carried out with great strength and dignity in every part. The memorial was designed and executed by Mr. Michael Healy at Miss Fulrser's Works, 24 Upper Pembroke street. It is inscribed: "To the glory of God, and in ever loving remembrance of Mary Jane Sharpe, wife of Frederick Sharpe, who died January 6th, 1915. A devoted wife, a loving mother, and a sincere Christian. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' Erected by her bereaved husband and children."

CHRIST CHURCH, RATHGAR.

MEMORIAL TO REV. J. STEWART, D.D.

At Morning Service yesterday a stained glass window, erected to the memory of the late Rev. John Stewart, D.D., was dedicated in Christ Church, Rathgar, in the presence of a large congregation representative of the Presbyterian community in Dublin. The memorial occupies one of the two large windows in the south transepts, or bay, the other being the William Fleming Stevenson memorial. The Stewart window is a remarkably fine specimen of artistic work, and will in all probability be regarded as one of the most perfect examples of Irish design and execution to be found in Dublin. The subject illustrated is the scene at the Gate Beautiful, where the lame man is healed and Peter preaches to the Jews. To suit the picture to a window with two stone sashes down the centre and with flowing tracery at the top, was a difficult task, but the artist has succeeded in designing a work that will for all time redound to her credit and to the credit of all concerned in its production. There are three transverse sections, and the tracery is also filled in with scenes. Along the base is the memorial inscription: "In loving memory of the Rev. John Stewart, B.A., D.D., ordained 4th October, 1887; ministerial minister of this church 28th April, 1898; died 5th May, 1915; aged 51 years." The lower and the upper sections are each divided into three panels, and are about one-third the size of the main, or centre, section. The lower representations are symbolic of the Christian evidences. The first one illustrates the supernatural guidance of God's people—the angel delivering the Apostles from prison. The second is the raising of Dorcas, and the third is the martyrdom of one of the Apostles. The three main panels stand out in bold and impressive relief, and combine to form a picture of great beauty and perfect workmanship. In the centre stands Peter, a striking figure, having to right and left the wondering Jews. Some of the best work of the artist is seen in the facial expression—the eager, anxious, appealing look of Peter as he says, "Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this?" the lame man made whole, rejoicing, clinging to Peter's robe, praising God, and pointing to Peter; the Jews, some supercilious, others puzzled, others again apparently yielding to the pleading of the Apostle; while at their feet crouch the beggars, who are ever found in the porch. The dressing of the figures is marvellously well done, the purples, dark green, crimson, gold, and silver grey blending together harmoniously. As the rays of the midday sun focussed on the window the details and beauty of the design were disclosed with the most pleasing effects. Over the main section is the inscription: "And as the lame man which was healed held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering," while beneath the picture are the further explanatory words: "And when Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though by our own power or holiness we had made this man to walk?" The three small upper panels show a procession of the Apostles going forth as ambassadors of the Gospel. In the flowing tracery at the top of the window some excellent work is also to be seen. At the top is the dove, symbol of the Holy Ghost, while the two wing-like spaces are occupied, one with a scene showing fishermen drawing their nets, emblematic of the ministerial office, and having a scroll bearing the words, "I will make you fishers of men"; and in the other is a pastoral scene, with the shepherd leading the sheep into a fold, the motto being, "Feed My Sheep." The whole window is, as we have indicated, a work of great merit. It was designed by Miss Geddis, under whose personal direction the work was done by Miss Purser, A.R.H.A., Upper Pembroke street, Dublin.

Rev. J. J. Macaulay, preaching at the Service on the words: "I will make thy windows of agates" (Isaiah lv., 12), spoke of the two beautiful windows in the church as being symbolic of the many-coloured Gospel which had broken up the walls of the short house of our lives and driven the darkness out. The window which they dedicated that day had another significance for them. It was erected in loving and grateful memory of their late minister, and no more fitting and no more beautiful tribute could have been paid to the memory of one who laboured so faithfully in the congregation, that loved as well the people, and of one whose voice so often rang round those walls as he fervently preached the priceless love of God and exalted the costly sacrifice of Jesus Christ. Such a ministry as Mr. Stewart's was hard to lose. It was a great heart in the pilgrim country. Such wise and competent service as his to the Presbyterian Church which he loved and to the community of which he was a citizen could ill be spared, but a ministry like his did not cease when a man died. His body lay in a closed grave, but there was a generation in that church that called him blessed, a generation which delighted to do his memory honour.

At the close of the sermon the minister led in prayer, dedicating the memorial window to the glory of God and to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart.

IRELAND AND COMPULSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Some months ago I called attention, with your permission, to the fact that it appeared that the men who "love the din of beating drums, the gunpeal, and the cheers" had gone to the front, and that there was no necessary big pressure to bear to keep up a regular flow of recruits to the fighting battalions. Unless I am very much mistaken, the result of the latest recruiting effort, if, and when, it is published, will, in spite of all that has been done—not to mention the very eloquent and touching appeal of your Correspondent from the front—cause pain and disappointment to all true friends of Ireland. My information leads me to believe that, in what I may call the more civilised parts of the country, the opposition to compulsion has been very grossly exaggerated. Indeed, I will go further, and say that, to my knowledge, many men of military age were expecting it, and would have hailed it with relief.

Since the days, now long ago, when he had the courage to stand by his friend and leader, I have always had a kind of sneaking admiration for Mr. Redmond. He has played the game as far as lay in his power, and I think it would be nothing short of a calamity if he were to be forced from his present position and be superseded by "Jubilant John." He has steered his course round some very ugly corners, but I think that even he will be prepared to admit that he has allowed himself to be forced into committing a most colossal blunder by refusing the Compulsion Bill. Poor Ireland, she broods over many wrongs, real and imaginary, but it has been left for her chosen representatives, her patriots, to make her name a byword among the nations—"*Dulce et decorum*"—and they shirk the first duty of patriots. This has been done in the name of "liberty"—the liberty of the boycott and the Land League.

Cannot something be done to remove this most undeserved stigma that has been thrust upon us? I gather from speeches made by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament that one of the chief difficulties—or, perhaps, excuses would be a better word—is the setting up of the necessary tribunals—a reflection on our loyalty and moral courage which has apparently been accepted as a compliment. In Ireland we can do with one tribunal in each county, for we do not breed those invertebrate hermaphrodites, the conscientious objectors, and I suggest that in each county the Lord and the Vice-Lieutenants, with the Chairman of the various County Councils, should be empowered to issue certificates of exemption to all of military age who offer themselves for enlistment in the first instance and can satisfy the tribunals that they are unfit, or can be more usefully employed. In this way it is up to everyone of military age to serve his country or to prove that he is willing to serve it. It is, I think, a duty that we owe to our children, and it will, at any rate, weed out the sheep from the goats. If we take the decision of Parliament lying down, we are all tarred with the same brush. I shall be told that Ireland has already done more than her share, and in support I shall be bombarded with statistics to prove it. My reply to this is: "What is the share of a nation that is fighting for more than her life and to save herself from a fate worse than death?" If every man who can fight will answer the question honestly and truthfully, there can be only one result, and we shall not have to fall back on statistics to prove anything.—Yours, etc.,

"UNIQUE."

January 29th, 1916.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—There is a wounded soldier (at present living in Dunmanway, County Cork) whose spine was injured at La Bassée. He is now in a practically helpless condition, with no one to look after him properly. I am very anxious to get him back to a home where he can have proper attention. I wrote to the Dublin Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and they replied that they only employed disabled men by the day, and there is no home attached. I also wrote to the head branch in London, and they informed me they did not know of any home where such a case could be taken. I write in hope that some of your readers may be able to assist me in getting this man into some place where he will receive proper care, and medical attendance if necessary.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) E. B. FITZMAURICE.

Carbery, Dunmanway,
January 29th, 1916.

CONFUSED IDENTITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the February number of the *Strand Magazine* there is published an interesting article, entitled "A Philosopher of the Kerbstone," in which the writer confuses my identity with that of my deceased kinsman and namesake, the late Dr. Thomas Myles, who for many years was attached to the House of Industry Hospitals, and afterwards practised at Howth, where he died. In 1880, the year in which the apprenticeship indentures referred to in the article were signed, I was still a student in Trinity College. I may add that I never had the honour to possess the qualification of the Apothecaries' Hall, one of the oldest medical licensing corporations in Ireland.

It may interest your readers to know that the only son of the late Dr. T. Myles is now, like every one of my young kinsmen fit for service, wearing His Majesty's uniform, having been for the last 15 years a surgeon in the Royal Navy. Another young kinsman's name appears, alas, amongst those of so many other brave boys like him, officers of the Indian Army, who have laid down their lives for King and country in distant Mesopotamia.—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS MYLES.

33 Merrion square, Dublin,
January 30th, 1916.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I think that the suggestion contained in the letter of "J. F. K." is a valuable one. I remember that in the days of my youth—now about half a century ago—when paper was more valuable than it is now, it was not uncommon in carefully-managed households, for the children to keep a sack into which all old letters and scraps of writing paper (for no inferior quality was of any value) were carefully placed. When the sack was full the contents were sent to the mill, and the money received was given to some charity.

Might not something of the kind be done now? I do not say that it would be successful as a commercial transaction; but there may be some mills which would care to have good paper merely on payment of the carriage, and thus every household would do a little bit more for the cause by increasing the supply of paper in the country. Can anyone connected with the trade give the necessary information?—Yours, etc.,

"F. W. P."

Co. Wicklow, January 29th, 1916.

SHEEP-DIPPING ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I notice that the County Committee of Agriculture in Mayo passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Department in creating new jobs and expenditure to the amount of £50,000 for sheep-dipping inspectors. The County Galway raises one-fifth of the sheep in Ireland, and this Association (comprising the largest sheep-raisers in the country, and I presume in Ireland), after serious consideration, had to pass the following resolutions:—

At Clifden, on July the 15th, 1914:—

That, in face of the fact that in future sheep must be dipped twice after landing in England, we call on the Department of Agriculture and the County Councils in Ireland to see that the sheep dipping inspectors strictly enforce the dipping of sheep in their districts.

At Gort, on August 11th, 1914:—

That, while desirous of helping the Department in every way to clear scab out of diseased areas, we beg to submit that in districts free from such trouble, the dipping of sheep and lambs twice in such a short period as fourteen days is injurious to them.

At Ballinasloe, on November 7, 1914:—

That we consider two effective dippings of sheep for all practical purposes of scab, one in June and one sek the County Councils to require their inspectors to more energetically go through their districts, and see that such dippings are duly carried out, as we consider if this were done there was no necessity for the latter drastic Dipping Order, requiring two dippings inside a fortnight, which proved decidedly injurious to the sheep dipped, and meant a serious loss to the owners. That we also think the County Councils should draw the attention of the magistrates to the advisability of imposing substantial fines on all wilful defaulters.

Dublin, January 29, 1916.

At Loughrea, on August 20th, 1915:—

That we again, for the third time, protest against the dipping of sheep twice in fourteen days, because it is most harmful and quite unnecessary, if the sheep are properly dipped once in summer and once in autumn. We, therefore, ask the Department and County Councils to revert to their old order for two dippings in the year.

These resolutions were published and forwarded to the Department and County Council. Instead of acting in accordance with the views of the men who are most interested in having healthy sheep free from scab, the Department have ignored their suggestions. We are already paying for inspectors that do not inspect. Why should the country be put to £50,000 odd to pay for a proceeding that sheep owners have not been consulted about, and those inspectors' be allowed to draw their salaries for nothing? The general feeling at our meetings was that, if the inspectors we already have took up a few cases in different localities of their districts and had the defaulters fined, it would be sufficient to get all the owners to dip their sheep twice in each year.

The new order of the Department evidently means that

THE

HIBERNIAN BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Subscribed Capital, 100,000 Shares of £20 each, £2,000,000.
Paid up Capital - £500,000. | Reserve Fund - £1,112,500.

Directors.

JOHN MURPHY, Esq., 17 Eden quay, Chairman.
JOHN LOUIS SCALLAN, Esq., 25 Suffolk Street.
EDWARD KENRICK BUNBURY TIGHE, Esq., D.L., Woodstock, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COTTON, Esq., J.P., M.P., Hollywood, Roebuck, Dundrum.
MATTHEW JOSEPH MINCH, Esq., J.P., Chelfadda, Blackrock.
THOMAS LEVINS MOORE, Esq., J.P., Ashfort House, Castleknock.
ALFRED T. COLLINS, Esq., General Manager.

Auditor.

JEREMIAH BUCKLEY, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 46 Dame Street.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE HIBERNIAN BANK LIMITED, to be submitted to the Shareholders at their Ordinary General Meeting to be held THIS DAY (Monday), the 31st day of January, 1916, at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

The Directors herewith submit the Statement of Accounts for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1915.

After providing for rebate on bills, interest on deposits, and bad and doubtful debts, the net profits for the half-year amount to		£23,619 1 5
To which has to be added		2,635 5 8
Balance of undivided profits from last Account		£26,254 7 1
The Directors have transferred to the Reserve Fund the sum of ...		£7,500 0 0
And they recommend that the balance be applied as follows, viz.:—		
In payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (subject to deduction of Income Tax)		15,000 0 0
To next account		3,754 7 1
		£26,254 7 1

The Directors retiring by rotation are MR. MATTHEW JOSEPH MINCH, J.P., and MR. JOHN MURPHY, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be necessary for the Shareholders to elect an Auditor for the ensuing year. MR. JEREMIAH BUCKLEY, the present Auditor, offers himself for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
ALFRED T. COLLINS, General Manager.

Dublin, 12th January, 1916.

N.B.—The Dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 7th proximo. Shareholders are requested, in case of change of address, to notify the same in writing to the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

THE HIBERNIAN BANK LIMITED.
BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Dr. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
To Capital, viz.—100,000 Shares of £20 each. £2,000,000) amount paid up, £5 per share) ...	500,000 0 0	By Cash in hand and with Bankers ...	675,971 5 1
" Reserve Fund ...	112,500 0 0	" Investments, viz.— £250,000 3½ per cent. War Stock (1922-1928) ...	
" Deposit, Current, and other Credit Accounts, including Interest due on Deposits ...	4,530,629 15 5	£65,000 4½ per cent. War Stock (1925-1945) ...	
" Sundry Accounts ...	1,661 11 6	£95,000 Consols ...	
" Officers' Superannuation Fund (of which £35,000 is invested as per contra) ...	36,340 19 5	£75,000 Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock (Irish Land Act, 1903) ...	
" Rebate on Bills Discounted not at maturity ...	8,872 7 10	£300,000 India Three per cent. Stock ...	
" Profit and Loss Account ... £26,254 7 1		£60,000 Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. Stock (1930-1960) ...	
Less Transferred to Reserve Fund ... 7,500 0 0	18,754 7 1	£100,000 New South Wales 3½ per cent. Stock (1930-1980) ...	
		£100,000 New Zealand 3½ per cent. Stock.	
		£150,000 Cape of Good Hope and Western Ontario Ry. Co. 3½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock, 1961 (Guaranteed by the Canadian Government) ...	
		£100,000 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. 3 per cent. First Mortgage Sterling Bonds (Guaranteed by the Canadian Government) ...	
		£41,000 Dublin Corporation Stock ...	
		£503,332 Sterling Debentures Stock, etc. ...	1,454,764 18 4
		*Investments, a/c Officers' Superannuation Fund £35,000 4½ per cent. War Stock (1925-1945)	35,000 0 0
		Bills Discounted ...	660,798 5 6
		Advances on Current Accounts, Loans, etc. ...	2,218,022 15 2
		Sundry Accounts ...	36,340 3 1
		Bank Premises and Furniture (Head Offices and 46 Branches) ...	143,061 16 1
	£5,925,959 1 3		£5,225,959 1 3

*The Investments have been written down to the prices current on the 30th July, 1914. Investments made since that date are taken at cost price.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For Half-year, Ending 31st December, 1915.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Expenses of Management, including Directors' Fees, Salaries, Rents, and Allowances, Rents to Staff, Rent and Taxes, Repairs, Income Tax, and all other outlay ...	37,006 18 3	By Balance from last Account ...	2,635 5 8
" Amount transferred to Reserve ...	7,500 0 0	" Gross Profits for Half-year, after providing for Rebate on Bills, Interest on Deposits, and Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	60,625 19 8
" Dividend to be paid in February, 1916, subject to deduction of Income Tax 15,000 0 0			
Balance to next Account ...	3,754 7 1		
	£63,261 5 4		£63,261 5 4

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required in the course of my examination, in detail of the foregoing Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

I have verified the investments of the Company. They have been written down to the prices current on the 30th July, 1914. In respect of those that differ, we are taken at the prices at which we also verified the Cash and Bills on hand at the Head Office.

The Balance Sheet is, in my opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the Books of the Company and the Certified Returns from the several Branches.

JEREMIAH BUCKLEY (Knox and Co.),
Chartered Accountant, Auditor.

Dublin, 12th January, 1916.

JOHN MURPHY, JOHN L. SCALLAN, T. LEVINS MOORE, } Directors.
ALFRED T. COLLINS, General Manager.

Our Portrait is of Miss NELLIE THORNTON, whose case is given below.

Mrs. Thornton, of 19, Brigham street, Salford, Manchester, writes:—"I am sending a photo of my little girl, Nellie, who is now perfectly cured of Eczema by your Mixture. She was almost healthy skin from head to foot, and could hardly bear to stand, she was covered from the forehead down. I took her to doctors and got no better. After six weeks I took her to a skin hospital, and I kept her under their treatment for six months. They gave me ointments to put on her, but they did her no good. She got worse. I saw your advertisement in the paper, and I thought I would try Clarke's Blood Mixture for her. I am very thankful for her life is due to the wonderful cure it has made of her."

CURED BY

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"The World's Best Blood Purifier."

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Council met on Saturday, this being the first meeting since the election of the members of Council for 1916. Mr. W. E. Peoples, the newly-elected President, occupied the chair.

The first business at the meeting of the new Council being the appointment of the Standing Committees, which, with one or two additions, were re-appointed as before. The Secretary alluded to the list of members, and suggested that new members of the Council might find some persons amongst their friends not already members of the Society who could be induced to join if the advantages of membership were explained to them. Members can purchase tickets for soldiers and sailors at reduced rates, and the Zoo is a most popular place with our soldiers, as it is the one place where smoking is allowed in the grounds, and where plenty of sitting accommodation is to be found. A donation of apples was received from Sir Fred. Moore. Large quantities of apples and bananas are consumed by the animals, as well as bread and vegetables, and the friends who sent regularly supplies of these commodities did much to help the Society last year. Mention is made of these gifts in the report, which was passed recently at the Society's annual meeting. In a few weeks' time the report will be circulated amongst the members. Visitors to the Zoo for the week numbered 1,232.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ADEN, Friday.—The Mendala, from Calcutta, arrived.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.—The Mimbanna, for London, left.

ADEN, Wednesday.—The Mimbanna, for London, left.

HONG KONG, Thursday.—The Suwa Maru, for London, left.

HALIFAX, Friday.—The Chambers, for the West Indies, left.

HUBART, Friday.—The Persia, from Sydney, for London, arrived.

GIBRALTAR, Friday.—The Clyneula, from the Clyde to Genoa, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The Canada, from Adelaide, via the Cape, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Marathon, for Rangoon, left.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Pargoth, from the Tyne, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Ionian (of the Anchor), from Manaus, West Coast of Africa, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The Finland, from New York, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The Morvern, from the Tyne for Genoa, arrived.

MALTA, Friday.—The Highland Scot, from Glasgow, arrived.

MOJI, Friday.—The Highland Scot, from London for Buenos Ayres, and the Victoria, from Liverpool for Calcutta, arrived.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The Lapland, from Liverpool, arrived.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The Tuscalona Mars, for Liverpool, left.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The Rochambeau, arrived.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The Pretoria, from Hamburg and Cherbourg, for Liverpool, arrived.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The Kildare Mars, from Liverpool, arrived.

PORT NATAL, Friday.—The Kildare Mars, from London, arrived.

PORT NATAL, Wednesday.—The Mirzapur Mars, for London, left.

PORT NATAL, Thursday.—The Kaduna Mars, for London, left.

PORT NATAL, Wednesday.—The Arawata, from Buenos Ayres, arrived.

PORT NATAL, Thursday.—The Dee, for Hull, left.

PORT NATAL, Wednesday.—The Dee, for Hull, and the Kildare, for London, arrived.

PORT NATAL, Friday.—The Nellore, from Tuticorin, for London, arrived.

FINANCIAL NEWS

THE MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed August 8, 1914)... 5 p.c.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SATURDAY.

There was evidence that floating supplies of capital in the Money market were further increased to-day, and it is understood that a considerable line of Treasury bills was paid off at the central institution. The rate for call loans was posted at 4½ to 4¾ p.c. at the commencement of business, but it subsequently fell away to 4 p.c., while business was heard of at a still lower figure. Weekly loans were called 4¼ p.c. The Bank of England had no business with the market to report, and nothing fell due for repayment. As it is just three months ago that Treasury bill rates were advanced, it is probable that Treasury bill redemptions from now onwards will be on a much heavier scale. The discount market was quiet, and the further easing of loan conditions had some effect, rates being more inclined to drop. The New York exchange kept around 4.76¾, and the improvement in the Dutch exchange during the week affords matter for favourable comment in the market. Two months' drafts were posted at 5 to 5⅛ p.c., three months' at 5¼ p.c., and six months' at 5⅝ p.c. There was no change in quotations for commercial paper. Nearly half a million was disbursed in dividends, which were mainly upon Bank Securities.

Bank Rate (Discount rate) as set August 8, 1914, 5 p.c.

60 days	4 p.c.	Trade ...	5½ & 6 p.c.
3 months	4½ p.c.		5½ & 6 p.c.
4 months	4½ & 4¾ p.c.		5½ & 6 p.c.
6 months	4¾ p.c.		5½ & 6 p.c.
Loans to bill brokers		Call money	4½ p.c.
do. do.		for a week	4½ p.c.
Last rate fortnightly loans to stockbrokers			4½ p.c.
Deposit allowance, Banks			2½ p.c.
do.	Discount Houses at call		3½ p.c.
do.	do. at notice		3½ p.c.

A cessation of buying in the Silver market resulted in a reaction of ¼d. to 27d. per oz. in the quotation for spot silver, but selling was unimportant, and the close of the market was steady.

The Bank of England announced the purchase of £7,000 in bar bold. £20,000 in sovereigns was set aside to miscellaneous accounts.

LONDON STOCK MARKETS STEADY.

HOME RAILS DULL. AMERICANS STEADIER.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SATURDAY.

Business on the Stock Exchange was on the usual week-end scale. The general tone was steady, however. Interest centred in the removal of minimum prices from certain groups of Stock, notified yesterday, which became effective to-day. The removal of these minima has resulted in a more or less general setback of 10 p.c. in the quotations for the Securities concerned, but there was not much business in this part of the House to test new levels, though dealers were taking small parcels of Stock in order to start the market again. Such important bargains, yielding 5 p.c. and upwards, are now obtainable in those groups that the leaders in the gilt-edged market were adversely affected, though there was no important decline in values. Consols fell ¼ to 59, while the War Loans were ⅛ down, the 3½ p.c. Loan closing at 89 and the 4½ p.c. Loan at 96¾. Colonial Stocks did not show much change. South Australian Fives eased to 99½. As an example of the movements recorded by Stocks from which minimum prices have been just removed, Bank of England Stock was quoted at 190 to 200, which compares with a minimum of 230. Home Rails were dullish, but the American market enjoyed a greater degree of steadiness on reassured overnight cables from New York and the publication of a batch of encouraging December revenue statements. Canadian Pacifics only responded slightly, however, to excellent December figures, and South American Rails were irregular. The sluggishness of the Paris Bourse affected the Foreign market, which was quiet and dull. The French Loan further dropped a trifle. Russians were dull, and Japanese issues cancelled a portion of their overnight improvement.

Indian Government issues were quiet, without change. Minimum prices are recorded on these Stocks. 3½ p.c. Children's fell ¼, and Irish Land Stock was not dealt in. Local Loans Stock was steady at 78½.

Nothing but the smallest adjustments occurred among Home Railway Securities. The Great Northern dividend was erroneously referred yesterday as 2½ p.c. on the Def. for the year. The rate was 2¼ p.c., or a reduction of ¼ p.c. The incorrect figures, owing to a misunderstanding, were circulating over a considerable portion of the financial district.

Americans were steadier, and on adjustment to parities quotations, both inside and outside the Treasury bill prices, were often higher. While gains of ¼ to ½ predominated, however, net changes were not appreciably favourable. Union Pacifics fell ½ to 173, Chesapeakes were unchanged on a December statement, showing an increase of $171,000. The Illinois and Reading Companies also had good net gains for that month, and Atchison net receipts were $66,000 up. Steels did not move.

Canadian Pacifics only rose ¼ to 173¾, though the December revenue statement recorded an increase of $3,505,000 in net revenue. Grand Trunk Stocks were firm. The 1st Pref. moved to 65¾, and the 4 p.c. Debs. at 71¼ were ¼ up.

Mexican Railway junior Stocks rose ½. Argentine Rails were unsteady, and concluded with mixed changes of ¼ to ¼. San Paulos fell 1 to 180. United of the Havana rose ½ to 79.

BUSINESS DONE:—

Last M. P.	STOCKS and SHARES	Since Prev. Close
—	Consols Money ...	59 — ⅛
—	Irish Land Stock 2½ ...	53½
—	Do. Land, 1914 ...	90½ — ⅛
—	Do. 1918 ...	94½
—	Local Loan ...	78½ — ⅛
—	Bank of England ...	190 — 10
—	India 3½ ...	89½
—	Do. 4½ ...	96¾
—	London Co. Consol. 2½ ...	75½

Home Rails.

78	Brighton ...	77½	— ⅜
77½	Do. ...	80½	— ⅛
64	Caledonian ...	63½	— ½
42½	Do. Def. Ord. ...	42½	
52	Do. Def. Ord. ...	52	
31	Central London Ord. ...	30	
—	Chatham ...	7½	
11½	Do. Pref. ...	11½	
38	Do. 2nd Pref. ...	31½	+ 2½
28	East Coast Ord. ...	28	
14½	Great Central Def. ...	14½	
21½	Do. Pref. ...	21	
23	Great Eastern ...	23	— ⅛
43	Great Northern Pref. ...	43½	— ⅛
47	Do. Def. ...	46½	— ⅛
41	Do. ...	37	
117½	Great Western ...	117	— ½
57½	Hull and Barnsley ...	57½	
79½	Lancashire & Yorkshire ...	79½	
102½	London & N.W. Western ...	102½	— ⅛
172	Do. South Western ...	172	— ⅛
35½	Do. Mid. ...	35½	— ⅛
27	Do. New 5 p.c. Pref. ...	27	— ⅛
27	Do. Deferred ...	27	
27½	Midland Pref. Ord. ...	27½	— ⅛
40½	Do. Def. ...	41	— ⅛
87½	North British Pref. ...	88½	— ⅛
38½	Do. Def. ...	38½	— ⅛
138½	North Eastern Consols ...	138½	+ 1½
119½	South Eastern ...	119½	
71	Do. Pref. ...	71	
22½	Do. Deferred A ...	22½	
38	South-Eastern A ...	38½	
69½	Taff Vale ...	69½	

Colonial and Foreign Rails.

170	Canadian Pacific ...	173¼	+ ¼
—	Canadian Nor. 3½ Deb. ...	80	
42½	Do. 4 Pers. Db. Sk. ...	42½	+ ⅛
—	Grand Trunk ...	42½	
17½	Do. 4 p.c. Guar. ...	65½	
65	Do. 1st Pref. ...	65½	
32	Do. 2nd Pref. ...	32	
27	Do. 3rd Pref. ...	27	
71½	Do. 4 p.c. Deb. St. ...	71½	+ ⅛
72	Do. Perp. Deb. St. ...	72	
94½	Do. Guar. Gt. West Ord. ...	94½	— ⅛
100½	Buenos Ayres Pref. ...	100½	
132	Do. Def. Ord. ...	132½	— ⅛
29½	Argentine Ord. ...	29½	
87½	Do. 4½ Pref. ...	87½	
72	Arauco Tonnage Deb. ...	72	
91	Buenos Ayres Gear Sh. ...	91	
90	Do. 4½ Deb. ...	90	
81	Brazil Railway ...	81	
57	Do. 4½ Cons. Pref. ...	57	
57	Do. 4½ Mortgage ...	57	
87½	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthrn. ...	87½	— ⅛
74	Do. 4½ Pref. Stock ...	74	
74	Do. 4½ Debenture ...	74	
87½	Central Argentine Ord. ...	87½	
93	Do. 4½ Pref. ...	93	
93	Central Uruguay Ord. ...	93	
43	Costa Rica ...	43	
21½	Chilian Rail. Ord. ...	21½	
90	Do. 4½ Pref. Cons. ...	90	
90	Do. 4½ Cons. Pref. ...	90	
90	Do. 4½ Debenture ...	90	
90½	Chilian Nitrate 4½ Deb. ...	90½	
90½	Do. 4½ Cons. Deb. ...	90½	
21½	Do. 5½ Bonds ...	21½	
90	Do. 4½ Debenture ...	90	
90½	Do. 4½ Cons. Deb. ...	90½	
90½	Do. 5½ Bonds ...	90½	
90½	Do. 4½ Debenture ...	90½

AUCTIONS.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 2ND FEBRUARY.

"GLENEDON," ZION ROAD, RATHGAR.

MESSRS. NORTH & CO., HAVING SOLD THE HOUSE,

WILL SELL RESIDUE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Comprising—Chesterfield Couch, in Tapestry; Mahogany Dining-room Table (Expanding-Screw), Mahogany Enclosed Sideboard; Oak Dining-room Chairs, with Rush Seats; Falling-leaf Oak Table, Antique Hall Clock, Walnut Dressing Chest, Marble-top Basin Stands, Deal and Enamelled Presses and Chests of Drawers; very handsome Nine-piece Walnut Bedroom Suite; Wardrobe, with Bevel-mirror Door; Walnut Ornamentals, All-Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Oak Bookstand, Etchings and Engravings, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Patent Mangle, Croquet Set, Garden Seats, Metal Roller, Garden Tools, Hose and Roller, some Herbacous Plants, &c., &c.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

— ON VIEW.

MESSRS. BENNETT & SON will SELL BY AUCTION, at the SALEROOMS, 6 Upper Ormond Quay, on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 1st February, 1916, an Extensive Collection of

HIGH-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE,

TURKEY and AXMINSTER CARPETS; CHESTERFIELD COUCHES, SETTEES and LOUNGE CHAIRS, two BILLIARD TABLES, 8 x 4, and Appointments; Plated Ware, Silver Tea Service, Table Glass and China, Lawn Mowers, Mangles, and other Effects.

—SALE TO COMMENCE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK. TERMS—CASH AND AUCTION FEES.

BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UP. ORMOND QUAY.

M'MULLAN and CO.'S FURNITURE AUCTION.—ON TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AT 30 BACHELOR'S WALK, commencing at 12.30 O'CLOCK, we will hold an IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of a Superior Collection of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, comprising—Sideboards, Dining Suites, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Three-piece Chesterfield Set, Pair Gilt Girandoles, Overmantel Glasses, Jardinieres and Stands, Occasional Tables, Grandfather and Mantel Clocks, Cut Vases, Dark Oak Hall Table, Chairs, Hall Seat and Hat Rack, Bedroom Suites in Walnut, Oak, and White Enamel; Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Pedestal Desk, Oak Pedestal Writing Table, 12 Neat-size Filing Drawers, Letter Press—as used, four Bookcases, Curtains, Carpets, stair Matting; Fishing Rod, Silver-handled Knives, Pianos, Pony, 13 hands, sound and quiet, with Walnut Round Car, and Harness, almost new, &c. ON VIEW FROM NOON TO-DAY. ORDER OF SALE—CARPETS, 12.30 O'CLOCK; PONY and TRAP, 3.45 O'CLOCK; PIANOS, 2 O'CLOCK.

M'MULLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 30 BACHELOR'S WALK.

THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and SON will SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, DARK LANE (off Cromlin road),

Two good Working Horses, 4 Sets Harness, Three Road Vans, Spring Dray, and a Dough Mixer.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, subject to the Royal Auction Fees.

BENNETT & SON,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE SALVAGE ASSOCIATION, LIVERPOOL (Stranded),

In the NELSON ROOM, BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, London-bridge, S.E.

On THURSDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1916, At 1.30 p.m.,

About—
217 Boxes Clear Bacon,
1,210 Tierces Pure Lard,
318 Pails Pure Lard.

Included in the above are Armours, Hammond's, Sutton's, Goldby's, and Brands.

The Bacon is now at New Hibernia Wharf and Yard at No. 10 and Eastern Department, London-road.

Samples can be seen at New Hibernia Wharf on Tuesday, February 1st.

Apply—
WILLIS SPARROW,
Auction Department,
COLONIAL HOUSE, TOOLEY STREET, S.E.

STORE CATTLE SALES,
EVERY THURSDAY. Entries Solicited.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

AT KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET, Burr Walnut Panels. A splendid selection always in stock. By Appointment to H.M. the King. Specialists in Fine and Opera Glasses by all the best makers.

ARTISTS' Materials—Oil and Water Colours, Pastel Boxes, Sketching Easels, Portfolios, Outfits, etc.—Hodges, 6 Nassau street.

BATH Chairs, Mosaics, Signal Cabinets, Self-Fire Kettles, Lee Rests, Bed Tables, Bed Rests, and other Invalid Requisites for Sale or Hire.—Rehanan's Establishment, Rutland Chambers, Rutland Place (close Gt. Britain street). Phone 1,776.

BABY Carriage of Today—the Immense Showrooms of Mark Lyons, Limited, Manufacturers, 76 Talbot-street (Close to the United Kingdom), form a veritable exhibition of Perfection. A selection and Baby Catalogue, containing many exclusive improvements, including large stock of New Season Rugs, Illustrated Catalogue Free.—Baby Carriage Co., 129 Grafton-street.

BARGAINS—Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Dress Cases, Golf, Football, Playing Goods, Leggings, Rugs.—Cut Mary, 4 Dame-row, Anglesea st., Dublin.

BABY CARRIAGES

Wholesale Prices.
Sherwood, 56 Mark Alley st.

BEDDING and Waist Padding—Flaxine Cloth, Sciatica Sheets and Cloth, Antiseptic Cloth, Slope Pillows.—Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

CHINA Ornaments—Quick Selling Plates, Bowls, Cups, Saucers, Jugs, Dishes, Teapots, Mugs, Clocks, Vases, Ornaments, Cheap Lines, Sample Mugs, Cups, Hawkers, Large Bulk Lots, wholesale. 3/6 China Gift Bowls mixed.—Northern Art Pottery, Ring st., Belfast.

DISABLED Fisherman of any trade made fit as new at Hely's Industrial Hospital, Dublin. T

FOR Sale, a fine, silver congoleum, 50 ft. x 15 ft.; perfect condition. Apply J. Rankin, 6 Kildare avenue, Cork. T

FOR Sale, at half original price, beautiful Double Pedestal desk, grey, perfect condition, free, elsewhere, £12. Address, Pedestal, Box 242, Parliament-st., Dublin. T

GALVANISED Iron Buckets, as used in Dublin Corporation service, 2/9 each. Apply Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

HIGH Class Blue and Naked Grade Rabbitskins, for office collars.—Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

IRISH Tweeds and Dublin Souvenir Cards, worth of Dublin on back, each pack, 1s. 6d. per dozen packs post free to the Trade.—Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

NEW POSTING HOURS.

IN order to ensure delivery of letters to this Office on the same evening, City users of the "Irish Times" are requested to post letters 5.30 p.m. in the City Letter Boxes and before 4.15 p.m. in Suburban Offices.

NOTEPAPER, fashionable Adversaria, Pink Vellum, 100 Sheets, with address stamped, and 100 Envelopes, 2/2 post free.—Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

PRAM.—Large Double Pram, in good condition.—13 Upper Fitzwilliam street. T

RAILWAY Lost Property—Ladies' and Gents' good Dublin Umbrellas, 2/6, post paid.—Sir Walter, 41 Dublin st. 6 27

RELIABLE Fountain Pens and Pencils, Fine Nibs, 2/6; Blackbird, 3/6; Gold, 5/6; Triforoth, Fountain Depot, Dame st. 6 29

RUBBER Stamps, Dates, Self-Inking Pads, etc., Specimen Sheets free.—J. Byron Mackenna, Depot, 15 Temple Bar, Dublin. T

SEWING Machine for Sale, Singer Treadle, perfect order, been 39 handy-one years, Kingstown.

SINGER, from consignment of well selected pianos, 10 and 12.—Hely's, Dame st. 6 29

TYPEWRITERS, cheap, All Makes National Typewriter Manufacturing Company, 2 Fleet Offices, Fleet st. T

THE Harrison Knitting Machine, the most up-to-date on the market; Agents Wanted. For particulars, wide T. and W. Taylor, 351 Holywood st., Belfast.

WATERPROOF Cart Covers in oil and chemically proofed cloths. Local Cotton Canvas Goods, Tents, and Leggings; prime Lists and samples free on application.—Peake Brothers, Waterproofers, 50 Camden Street, Dublin. T

WATERPROOF Covers, Sheet, Sale or Hire, best terms. Oats and Potato Sacks, cheap.—Jones, Pim's Contractor, Waterproof Cover Manufacturer, 20 Upper Clanbrassil st., formerly Pill lane, Dublin.

WHITEWASHING Machine for sale, practically new, cheap.—Derek Herbert, Dublin. T

WHO'S Who, 1915, post free 6/6.—Hanna, Bookseller, 29 Nassau st., Dublin. 4 29

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc., also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones, and Old Gold, highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton st. T

A Little Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furs, Guns, Furniture, Clocks, Pictures, etc., Purchased for Cash, at Kelly's, 48 Fleet st., Westmoreland st.

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver, Miniatures, Jewellery, Purchased for Cash.—Hamilton, 156 Grafton st.

FEATHER Beds Wanted, highest prices paid, any quantity, ready to exchange. Price Further—15, 15a, Tara st., Dublin. IRISH FIRM Original Advertisers. T

FEATHER Beds and all kinds of Feathers bought; highest prices paid, we pay carriage, send pattern bottle.—Nolan and Sons, Feather Merchants, Cork.

GOLD Jewellery Antique Silver Plate, Diamonds, Gold Ornaments, Enamels, Pearls, Miniatures, Guns, Rings, Watches, Teeth Settings, etc., Purchased, with extreme value, immediate cash, by country patrons.—Jones, Diamond and Jewellery Merchant, 4 Dame st. 12 31

GRAINS—A regular weekly supply of fresh Distillery Grains Wanted, either on rail or at Distillery; state price.—Address, 507 Grain, this office. T

HARNESS-MAKER requires Old Hair Mattresses or Horsehair, any condition; full prices given; country carriage paid.—W 1844, this office. 6 31

PRECIOUS Stones, Jewellery, and Silver Purchased for immediate cash.—Keys, 48 Fleet st. Established 1798.

RETAINERS Advertisements for this Paper can be handled in all our Branch Offices, Castlewood avenue, No. 50 Upper Leeson-street, specially in time for insertion in following day's Paper. T

SELL Mackey Fountain etc.; trustworthy dealings; letters inside.—W 1554, this office. 6 25

STAMPS—Wanted, good Collection British, Colonial.—W 1568, this office. T

WANTED, Lady's Diamond Ring, excellent quality.—W 1755, this office. T

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

ANYTHING in Engineers' Supplies, land and marine, Tools, etc., can best be obtained from Tuck's Lever Alley st., Dublin.

CASTINGS of all kinds Welded by our new Oxy Acetylene Welding Plant.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, 21 and 22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 6 27

FOR Sale, One Exeter, Crossley, 11 5-8, perfect working order; sale to save working, £35; Garrett 30 h.p. Portable Steam Engine, £350; Resica Proprietor, £20; Shelton Lodge, Leap, Co. Cork. D

LUBRICATING OILS and GREASE.—The Best Quality and Prices are Right.—Jones, BOOTH BROS., STEPHEN ST., DUBLIN.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of Old Machinery, Scrap Metals Wanted, highest prices, prompt cash.—Woodhams and Sons, 20 Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin. Telephone, 3560. T

ALL classes of Iron, Metal, Brass, Copper, Lead, and Machinery, Wanted.—Woodhams and Etherington, 74 Townsend st. Telephone—Dublin, 3560. T

CRICK, self-feeding, about 7 inches; good condition essential.—Lacey's Motor Salon, South Circular road. D

ELECTRIC Lighting Plant, with Accumulators, Wanted.—Wanted, star Motors, 2 to 25 horse.—W 1816, this office. T

WANTED, few Bench, with Saws, Secondhand.—Apply Mooney, City Laundry Yard, Victoria st. E

AUCTIONS.

ADAMS' SALEROOMS,
19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, NORTH.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1916,
And following Day, at 12 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF COSTLY MODERN FURNITURE almost new, mostly removed from Fitzwilliam place, comprising—Very fine Turkey and Indian Carpets, Brussels and Kidderminster Room and Stair Carpets; Oriental Rugs, Linoleums, Chappel Piano, Chesterfield Couches in Tapestry, Divan, Easy, and Drawing-room Chairs; Inlaid Occasional Chairs and Tables, Sofa and Loo Tables; Inlaid Afternoon and Drawing-room Tables, Screens, Overmantels and Gilt Mantel Mirrors, Lady's Oak and Inlaid Mahog. Writing Desks; Brass, Copper, and Iron Fenders and Fire Utensils; Marble Mantel and Hal. Clocks, Oil Paintings, Water Colours, and Engravings; Ornamental China, Inlaid Marble-top Chiffonier, Pottery Pedestals and Pots; Mahog. and Oak Hall Stands, Tables, and Chairs; 3 Mahog. Sideboards, Walnut Dinner Wagon, Mahog. Bedroom Bookcase, Mahog. Pedestal Writing Table, 2 Sets of 12 each Mahog. Dining Chairs in Morocco, fine couch to ditto, Mahog. Telescope Dinner Tables, Mahog. Plate Bucket, Dinner and Tea Services, Glass and China, Plated Ware, a number of American and Satin Walnut, Oak, and other Bedroom Suites; Mahog. 2 door and Mirror Wardrobes, Dudson Toilet Tables and Glasses, Chests of Drawers, etc., Ottoman Bedroom Couches, Toilet Ware, modern Allbrass and Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding, Sofa, Pillow, Bolster, Curtains, Brass Lamp, Standard Lamp, Singer Hand-Sewing Machine, Williams TYPEWRITER, Gramaphone, Field Glasses, Barometer, Child's Chairs and Pembroke Table, Portable Gas, Fire Presers, Furniture and Utensils; Presses, Fancy Wicker Chairs, Wood Seat Deal Table, Large Iron Garden Roller, Wheelbarrow, Lawn Mower, Hose, Garden Tools, Step-Ladders, etc. On View Wednesday, 2nd February, 10 till 5. Sale Thursday, 3rd February, and following day, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 6 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Appraisers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock, ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE SALE.

4 SEAPOINT TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.

MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. will SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises as above, the Entire excellent Household Furniture and Effects—Handsome Walnut Overmantels, elegant Marble Chimney Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Ornaments, some Plated Ware, Tantalus, with 3 Cut Bottles; Musical Box, playing 10 Airs; All-Brass Curbs, Fire Brasses, superb Aneroid Barometer, in Inlaid Sheraton Case; Hall, and Table Linen, Blankets, Quilts, etc.; Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, ditto Dining Chairs in Leather, Couches and Easy Chairs, Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, in Rich Carving, ditto Chiffonier Cabinet, Mahogany Office Desk, Walnut Oval Inlaid and other Tables, Carpets, Cuttains, Pair Hall Chairs, handsome Brass Fire Screen, with Bevelled Mirrors, massive Walnut Hat and Umbrella Stand, some Bedroom Appointments, costly 3-Winged and other Wardrobes, in rich Carving, Mahogany Duchesse Dressing Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bedroom Suite, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Commodes, Revolving Office Chair, All-Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Wooven Wire and Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Four-fold Screens, some Kitchen Furniture, Meat Safe, Garden Seat, and other Effects.

—The Entire on View day prior to Sale, up to 4 o'clock.

HAZLEY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
BLACKROCK and DUBLIN.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, POULTRY, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

THINGS IN SEASON—JANUARY.

FISH—Brill, carp, cod, crab, crayfish, eels, flounders, haddies, lobsters, mussels, oysters, plaice, prawns, salmon, soles, whitebait, whitings, perch, pickerel, whiting.

MEAT—Beef, house lamb, mutton, pork, veal, venison.

POULTRY—Capons, chickens, pheasant, hares, snipe, woodcock, partridge, widgeon, wild duck.

POULTRY—Capons, fowl, young capons, pullets, rabbits, turkeys.

VEGETABLES—Beetroot, brussels, cabbages, carrots, celery, leeks, onions, cucumbers, forced, endive, lettuce, parsnips, potatoes, salsify, spinach, turnips, vegetable marrows.

FRUIT—Apples, grapes, medlars, nuts, oranges, pears, walnuts.

ANDREWS and CO.'S Nonpareil Tree, best for general use; Standard Tree Pyramids Plant Quarter Dozen at Dublin.

A FACT Worth Knowing—Fruit for Plant and Outdoor Tree, Trained Fruits.—Glen Mill Stores, Ballybrack.

JAMES Weir and Company, Family Grocers, Burgh Quay, Dublin, and Main st., Bray, specialise in Teas and Coffees. Prices on application. Ring up 214 Dublin, 16, Bray. T

GARDEN, ETC., CONTINUED.

LAUREL Cuttings, 18-30 inches, 100 3/-; 12-24 inches, 100 4/-; Sand, Athlone.

LAWN Mower Repairs by Automatic Machinery. Machinery Repairs, Stamping parts stocked.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, 21 and 22 Bachelor's Walk. 6 27

PRIMROSES—Double Mauve, 2-doz., Double White, 1-doz., Double Yellow, 50 each; Bright Yellow Polyanthus, 50 each.—Mrs. Hamilton, Ballymacoll, Dunshaughlin.

PLANTS Propagator Wanted, good Grow, strong Chaser, New Park Bulgras, Carragh Camp. D

PLOUGHS, Cultivators, Winnowers, Threshing Machines, Chaff Cutters, Root Cutters, Hand Seed Drills.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, 21 and 22 Bachelor's Walk. 6 27

ROWAN'S Garden Seed Catalogue has been issued to all Customers on our records; if not received please send postcard. 51 Cyril st. 6 29

ROWAN'S are specialists in Vegetable Seeds; perfect Seed Potatoes; Rowan's new Catalogue.—51 Cyril st. 6 29

ROWAN'S Early Potatoes are selected for Seed, and will give satisfactory results.—see Catalogue. 51 Cyril st. 6 29

ROWAN'S Fruit Trees—Apples, from 18/- per doz.; selected Pyramids, 2/- each; best fruiting sorts.—51 Cyril st. 6 29

SEED Potatoes—Not now—Rather earliest growers, Irish Queen, Early White Potatoes, splendid quality, cropped Kidney Hoop, Harmer Reader.—Lee, Dr. Woods st., Drumcondra. T

SNOWDROPS—350 Blooms and Foliage, 1/4 free.—The Castle Mount. D

WALSH'S big generous Apple Trees, thousands of 1st Brandy Seedling, 1.5 each, 12 per dozen, 6 to 7 feet high, 2/- each; 12 per dozen; all leading kinds; catalogue free.—W. A. Walsh and Sons, Nurseries, Enniskillen.

25 BEAUTIFUL Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, in 25 varieties, 8/6; 50, in 50 varieties, 20/-; carriage paid, cash.—Nash, Athlone. T

TIMBER.

ALL Classes Green and Old Timber Wanted for Sale. Chips at per cwt. Apply Manager, City Laundry.

FOR Sale, 200 Ash and Elm Trees, useful size, given away free, if taken down; Ash, 2/- per foot; Railway prices, Mountshannon, Tuam.

1,000 BEECH, Ash, Elm, and Oak Trees for Sale. Apply to Michael J. Ricketts, Auctioneer, Athlone.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

12 3 CWT. Feeding Wheatmeal, Fellow Feedings Meal, Cartsella Poultry Mixture, 13/3; Cartsella Poultry Meal, 12/3; Barley and Oat Mixture, 11/-; Secondary Wheat, 10/6; Best Oats, cash with order. All 50 per cent. less if cash on delivery.—ABRAHAM SEELL, Ltd., Cartsella Mills, Belfast.

A POULTRY Book of all breeds can be had from the Manager, Kelly's Buildings, Dublin st.

ALLESBURY, prize breed, 3/6 each; to clear, five Cockerels, Minchin, Portarlington.

ALLESBURY Duck Eggs for Setting, 4/- dozen and half dozen.—Miss Hamilton, Hazelbrook, Portarlington.

BIRDS—Canaries, Dwins, Goldfish, Talking Parrots, Bird Seed, Cages, Nests, all Bird Appliances.—Rowan, 35 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. 8 28

COCKERELS—Heather Marsh hatched Wyandottes, Minorcas, and Reds, cheap to clear.—Instructions, Stradbally, Queen's County. D

CLUCKING Hen for Sale, 5/-.—Dunkerron, Kingstown. T

EMDEN Gosling and Young Goose and Gander, 20/-; Cockerels, Brown Leghorn, 2/-.—Geraghty, Howth road, Raheny.

EGGS from 1st prize winners, Irish Laying Competitions, champion layers, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 5/- 100, 6/-, 10/- dozen.—Mrs. Stirling, Kells, Meath.

EMDEN Gander, Toulouse-Emden Gander, last year's, beautiful birds, 9/- each.—Address, Z 301, Gander, this office.

FOR Sale, Sussex Buttercup, American strain, 7/- per setting; 7/- per setting from eggs costing £2 5s. per setting.—Miss Douglas, Belsexe, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

FOR Sale, White Leghorn Cockerels, pure breed, 4/- each.—Fleming, Greenhills, Dublin.

FOR Sale, two or three Golden Hen Pheasants, 16/- each.—Jameson, Frankfort, Ormond, Dublin.

FOR Sale, beautiful birds, Black Reds, White Wyandottes, Gilbride Red, Silkies, Stubble, Dunmoon, Dargan, Co. Cork.

GUARANTEED New Laid Eggs at 1/6 per dozen, carriage paid, or four dozen.—Little Gianetta, Ballymoney, Meath.

HOT Buttered Eggs, 1.11 a dozen; 3 dozen upwards 1/- carriage free; 2 dozen and first.—Mrs. Johnston, Rathgeoan House, Ardcath, Co. Limerick. D

HAVINGS Wanted, large Black Minorca, 2/6 varying, Indian Runner Ducks, 2/.—Phillips, Ballybrack. A

INCUBATOR Tumbler 100 egg, in perfect working order, very little used. Apply Mrs. Carter, Ballina, Mayo. A

MRS. Carter, U.F.C., Adelaide House, Glasnevin, Dublin, blender of highest class poultry foods, Chick Meal, Chick Grits, Dry Old Chicks, White Wyandotte Cockerels, 10/6 each, Cuisleanna on application. D

MAMMOTH Double Brounhed American Bronze Turkeys (Gallets), special stock birds.—Gematia, Stillorgan.

PURE Bred Rhode Island Red Eggs for Sale, best strain, beautiful birds, unrelated, 3/6 dozen free.—Mrs. Monaghan, Ballymacoll, Kilworth, Co. Cork.

PURE Indian Runner Duck Eggs, from the finest laying strain, light brown Cockerels, well marked and strong, Mollers 2/6.—Ballintoppin Poultry Farm, Smithstown.

PULLETS, spring, Game, four 5/- each, two Hens 5/- each.—Grimshaw, Malahide.

PIKE, Cleghron, Co. Dublin—Special value Foster Mother, 15/-; Gloucester Incubators, Settings, Day Old Chicks.—Hogan.

PHEASANTS—For Sale, strong, full wing Hen Pheasants. Apply T. Roberts Garvey, Estate Office, Birr.

SICILIAN Buttercup Cockerels, very fine, 5/- and 7/6.—Miss Barker, Beatrecot.

TABLE Poultry—Wanted, a regular weekly supply, of good quality Grimshaw, Malahide, prices, to Fred Mitchell and Co., 63-65 Bonhadh st., London, E.C. 6 25

TWO beautiful R.I.R. Cocks, prize bread, 7/6 each.—Taylor, Hill street, Drumcondra.

WANTED, three Pure Light Sussex Cocks; prize winners desirable. Apply Mrs. Cullen, Ballyna, The Curragh.

WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, March, 1915, 5/6 each.—Mrs. Hall Dare, Castlemahony, Co. Cork.

WANTED, White Leghorn or Wyandotte Cockerels, 5/- each.—Mrs. Hamilton, Dalkeith, Howth.

WANTED, Cocking Hen; state price.—Cotsalo, 5 Albert Grove, East.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
BARGAINS IN HOUSES FOR SALE

£400 — Home Farm Road, DRUMCONDRA.—Sunny House, with possession.

£650—Leinster Road.—LARGE Garden, stabling. Electric light. Possession given.

£975—Sydney Parade.—MODERN House, semi-detached. Possession.

£600 — Palmerston Road—EXCELLENT HOUSE. Early Possession.

£550, Monkstown, Fine House, splendid sea views. Possession.

£1,000 — Fitzwilliam Place—SMALL Head Rent; Charming Town Residence; perfect order.

£800—Rathgar, Neville Road—WELL-BUILT Modern House; Motor Garage.

£875—Raglan Road.—FINE Roomy House. Choice Position.

£1,200 — Lansdowne Road—PERFECT Order, sunny aspect, fine Garage, overlooks Botanic Gardens.

Numerous others in all directions. Lists free on application to

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
ESTATE AGENTS,
STH. GT. GEORGE'S STREET.

YOUR GARDEN.

SOW Drummond's Selected Vegetable and Flower Seeds, awarded 97 First Prizes in 1914-15. Early and late Seed Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. W. Drummond & Sons, Ltd., 57 and 58 Dawson st.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

FOR Sale, First Grade Cottage Piano Pleyel's 50 guineas instead, full compass, bright tone, latest improvements; also Hinnama Player, 88 to and music roll, all guaranteed.—T Pulman, Pembroke st.

SOUND tone upright Piano, suitable for a beginner, £4 10s. Apply Bartlemy Bridge, Dundrum.

SPINETS, for Sale, third-off time just up.—Apply 4 Hogarth terrace, Terenure.

WANTED, a good Piano, in exchange, and a few Violins; violins must state price and particulars.—Z 1613, this office.

WANTED, young Yorkshire sow, good breeding.—Address, Z 208, this office.

CATTLE, ETC., CONTINUED

FOR Sale, good Northern springer, fresh calf, time to spare; also Shorthorn Bull, 18 months.

FOR Sale, one large Welsh Cutter mare, 6 years, 2 years in harness, 15 hands, 1 inch, weight 1 cwt., same mount; all guaranteed.—T Pulman, Pembroke st.

SOW, pure white, weighing 18 stone, farrow 2 weeks. Apply Mr. Bartlemy Bridge, Dundrum, Dublin.

SPRINGER, for Sale, third off, time just up.—Apply 4 Hogarth terrace, Terenure.

WANTED, a Shorthorn Bull, 12 to 20 months old.—Apply Mr. Bartlemy Bridge, Dundrum, Dublin.

WANTED, good Secondhand Cottage Piano or Pianola, reasonable; cash, no dealers.—W 1821, this office. 6 29

FURNITURE.

AT Highest Value, James Hill and Sons, Bachelor's Walk, Purchased Furniture, Pianos, Antiques; prompt cash.

ABOUT Furniture, Pianos, Stocks, Pianos—Highest cash offer made in option to intending purchasers; weekly auctions; settlements at once.—Joseph F. Keogh and Co., Bachelor's Walk.

ANY Furniture Bought, Contents of Houses Purchased.—Wren, 9 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. T

AXMINSTER Carpets at Bedrooms, Bow Bevels, Napple Carpets and Linoleum—Miller and Beatty, 14 Grafton st.

COLLARD and Collard Grand Piano, perfect order, also Sideboard, with marble top, overhead mirror, and other Queen Anne and antique—a real old antique Mirrors, 6 feet long, highly framed and backed, and antique Deal Table, with top and drawer, 6 feet long.—Maldonald Table, valuable pieces of furniture; well and expertly to inspect.—W 1741, this office.

GENTLEMAN requires Furniture and Carpets, Drawing-room and Bedroom, size Bed 2.—Fred, W 1509, this office.

HOUSEHOLD Effects—Piano, Dog Kennel, Wardrobe, Sideboard, and sundries; no dealers.—66 Upper Dorset st., Dublin.

MILITARY officer, furniture, furnishing will Buy extensive Secondhand Furniture and pay cash.—W 1924, this office.

PIANO—Cottage or Whole Cabinet Grand Piano, complete with spring roller; 3/6 each.—Dockrell, Limited, Dublin.

REQUIRED, good Secondhand Furniture for Pianos, 3 rooms, Drawing-room, three Bedrooms; first class no dealers, cash settlement.—W 1651, this office. 6 31

SECONDHAND Furniture—A large quantity of Secondhand Furniture cheap, marked in plain figures for cash.—Carey and Ashenhurst, 158 T Wexford st.

WANTED, Bedroom Suite, large Carpet, Wardrobe, Wagnon, Parlour Suite, Kitchen and other Furniture, immediate.—W 1769, this office. F

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Hirstine, 1 Antlia's quay, gives the highest prices for Ladies' Gents' and Children's Left Off Clothing, Artificial Teeth; country parcels promptly attended. T

ABOUT Clothes Wanted—Mrs. Wise, 58 Wellington Quay, Dublin, guarantees highest prices for Ladies' Gents' and Children's Left Off Clothing, Artificial Teeth, Furniture; immediate attention to country parcels. Telephone, 1091. T

ALL 1000 WORTH Left Off Clothes Wanted for immediate expectation; I guarantee to pay double the price allowed by other Dublin advertisers; I make no misleading statements; country parcels attended immediately.—Mrs. Brooks, 21 Wellington quay.

ABOUT Clothes—The Misses Cohen, 42 and 43 Upper Abbey st., give the highest price for Left Off Clothes, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection; highest remittance for country parcels.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest Prices are given for Ladies' Gents' and Children's Left Off Clothes, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 13 Aungier st. T

ABOUT Dresses, Suits, Furs, Hire and to sell.—O'Connell, 38 Stafford st. T

AN Officer's Green Volunteer Suit, 1782, Sewed-on Belt and Badge, for Sale, cost £3, good condition.—Z 185, Sun, this office.

BETTY'S Great Clearance before stocktaking, all new materials, colours, for every purpose. Dressmakers should see these; at half price.—Robert and Co., 156 Grafton st., Dublin. T

CLOTHES—Large or small Parcels Ladies and Gents' Left Off Clothes highest cash prices given; country parcels prompt attention.—Mrs. Berry, 50 Great Strand st., Belfast. T

EXPERT Cutter, custom fashionable Costumier, large or two numerous, 15/-.—W 1552, this office.

FOR Sale, Tweed Suits, Ladies and Gentlemen's; also Boots.—V 28, Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

FRIEZE Coats, large and medium sizes, suitable for gardening, very cheap.—Railway Lost Property, 38 Grafton st., Dublin. T

FRENCH Dressmaker Madame Clare, 25 Nassau st., second floor, Evening Dresses, Costumes, Blouses, best materials, absolute fashion. Calls—if postcard sent made up. 29

FOR Sale, at John Ambulance Nurse's Home, 4 Upper Ely place, Dublin, Aspinall Piano, Bedroom Suite, 50th Irish Times office, Bangor st., Bridge.

LOVELY Violet Theatre Frock, very tall, 25/-; Hats, 5/-; Dresses, Dublin, Aspinall Piano, Bedroom Suite, 50th Irish Times office, Bangor st., Bridge.

LADIES' long Black Silk Taffeta Coat, perfect condition, medium, 26/-.—W 1782, this office.

LADY Long Black Silk Taffeta Coat, perfect condition, medium, 26/-.—W 1782, this office.

LADY Long Black Silk Taffeta Coat, perfect condition, medium, 26/-.—W 1782, this office.

LADY has handsome Circular Cape to dispose of; Gentleman's lady friend intends purchasing; pair of Gentleman's Boots to best Dublin maker; no dealers.—Address, Z 1, Dublin, Bagot st. Bridge.

PIONEER Irish Lace Depot, 44 Mary st., Dublin.—Frock Lace, half price this month.

SAFETY Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Dockrane Gas Pressers, Double Prunisses.—Hopkinson, Shepherd st.

WANTED, light Afternoon Frock, girl 19, tall; also Dancing Shoes, size 5.—Address, Z 270, Irish Times, this office.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

AT T. J. Claughan's and Co., 15 to 16 Dame st., Military Saddles, Bridles, Wallets, Bandoliers. T

A GOOD quiet Pony, 12 hands, 4/9, sixteen Tonic Cut, rubber tyres, £18; Silver Mounted Harness, 90/-; 5 Bedstead road, Rathmines.

DEALERS—Horse Sheets, just lined wool check, suitable for carts attached, price 10/6.—Frank Collenham, 21 Dame st.

EXERCISING Bridles Selling very cheap, price 10/6.—Frank Collenham, 21 Dame st., Dublin.

EXECUTOR Saddles, complete secondhand, price 45/-, and 7/6.—Frank Collenham, 21 Dame st., Dublin.

EXTRA good Pony, 13 hands, 6 years old, ideal for lady or children, with square Walnut Trap by Rudsdale and pair of Rubber Tires, Lamps, and Brown Harness, all as new; £45.—Manager, Pottery, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

FOR Sale, registered Half Bred Stallion, eight years old, bright 15.1½, colour brown, fourteen months' fee, perfection and particulars apply to—Z 1817, Irish Times, this office.

FOR Sale, a Pair of Roan Ponies, 13 hands and 13½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, the winners of several prizes, perfect beauties, quiet to ride and speed and action. Apply Killegar House, The Scalp, Rathdrum.

GREY Pony Mare, 12 hands, Spring Market Cart, 2 Harness, hopples or separately; also 1 set of Old Harness, saddles, etc.; cheap.—21 Grosvenor road, Rathgar.

HARNESS—If you want a nice set for your Pony, Cob, or Horse, inspect our stock.—T. Smith and Son, 93 Middle Abbey st. 26 T

LOVELY Grey Mare, 15 hands, perfectly quiet; Lady's Road Cart, rubber tires, Harness, or separately.—109a Baggot st.

PONY, very handsome, six years, gentle, ride, drive, high stepping action.—Manager, Blackrock House, Blackrock. A

WANTED, good Hackney Horse for brougham and Victoria; must be 15.3 hands high, and have good spirited style and action to be seen.—W 1740, this office.

2 HEAVY and Van Horses, 15 and 16 hands; suitable for extra work.—Stables, 55 St. Alban's road, South Circular road.

VEHICLES.

A LESBURY TRAPS.

Gold Medal Tub, Transport All Weather, and Hooded Cars. As 1 Dublin Office, Westland Row.—Works Aldenderry.

BROUGHAMS, Hall, Outside Cars, Round Cars, rubber tyres, suit 15 hands.—Dunderry's Bagpot st.

FOR Sale, Gentleman's Outside Car, 4 seats, £35; Outside Car, Chelsingh, £15, both rubber tyred; perfect order.—Football Alley, Rathfarnham.

HEARSE, light, glass sides, own build; good as new; great reduction; cash or easy terms.—Manager, 24 Bradford st., Strand-road, Portrush.

INSIDE Cars, rubber and iron tyres; also Harness; all sizes.—Brigstocke, 148 Rathmines.

LIGHT Outside Car, Hutton, rubber tyres, back seats, in perfect condition, cheap; cost £50.—W 1778, this office.

TONNEAU Inside Car, 8/- 14, hands, rubber tyres, almost new, owner gone Frenchmen—Schoch, Malpas lane.

WANTED, a Governess Cart and Set of Harness, to suit 15 hands; must be in good running order